PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,674.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-29 P.M.				
1909. 20th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
? 31st "	"BRITANNIA"*	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7886	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7919	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years,

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
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BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	6,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORCHER	5,433	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,293	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BADOURRM	4,336	G. Raicich	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,900	B. Beinarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,583	B. Cobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward Voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Bergaglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22nd Mar.	11 a.m. P.D & Co*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 25th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 26th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. AFRICA," 2,037 tons, 22nd Mar. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 20th Mar,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY,
19th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	18th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	6,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
VARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	9,518	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,098	D. Fadesi	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Dini	17th June 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued, Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

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No. 69 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	18th March
* PRASIDENT	3,390	Muhlsaner	9th April

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

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This way is cheaper and more reliable than using cake or bun flours.

Try it to-day, you will find that it is as good as we say it is.

Recipes in every tin.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1332.
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHRTSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application;

H. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

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EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

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Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
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For Field, Marine or Opera.
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POONA.
Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemico-pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed a worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and speedy cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from the Secretary, Medical Institute, 6, Bond Street, Cheltenham, England. W.C., or of Agents above named. Sole Proprietors, THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Ltd.

Agents for India—THE BOMBAY DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD., BOMBAY.
Agents for Ceylon—THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES' CO., LTD., COLOMBO.
See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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Tea Merchants and Purveyors.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

ALSO TO

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T. I. M's The King and Queen of Italy - -
H. M. The King of Spain - - - - - -
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LIPTONS AWARDS.

Tea

Gold Medal, Berlin Exhibition, 1907, Highest and only award.
Gold Medal, Jamestown (Va) Exhibition, 1907, Highest Honors obtainable.
Highest and only award, Chicago Exhibition.
Grand Prize, Liege Exhibition, 1905.
Grand Prize and Gold Medal, St. Louis Exhibition, 1904.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1900.
Gold Medal, Bhavnagar, 1908.
Gold Medal, Nagpur, 1908.

Coffee

Gold Medal, Jamestown (Va) 1907
Gold Medal, Liege 1905
Gold Medal, St. Louis 1904
Grand Prize and Highest Honours obtainable, Paris 1900

Cocoa

Gold Medal, Liege 1905
Gold Medal, St. Louis 1904
Grand Prize (Highest Honours obtainable), Paris 1900

Jams and Marmalade

Grand Prize, Liege 1905
Gold Medal, Paris 1900

Pickles, Soups, Beef - Extracts, Bottled - - Fruits Essences - - -

Gold Medal, Leige 1905
Gold Medal, Paris 1900

Growers of the Finest **TEAS, COFFEES** and **COCOAS** the world can produce, Largest **PURE FOOD** suppliers in the World.

26,000 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY ADDRESS:
LIPTONS BUILDING.
Apollo Street, **FORT.**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LAWN TENNIS.

UNDER the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. a TOURNAMENT will be held, entries being OPEN to all comers. The prizes will consist of the "Watson Silver Challenge Plate" and Gold and Silver Medals. All interested are invited to attend a Meeting to be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on FRIDAY, March 19th, at 7 P.M. (S.T.)

EDINBURGH ACADEMY, FETTES COLLEGE GLENALMOND, LORETTO, MERCHISTON AND BLAIRLODGE.

IT is proposed TO HOLD a DINNER in BOMBAY, at 8-30 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1909, for OLD BOYS of the above Schools at the Yacht Club.

Anyone who will be able to be present are requested to communicate with

D. W. WILSON,
C/o Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.

19th March, 1909.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, upto 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1909.

(1) For SUPPLY OF STATIONARY and DRAWING MATERIALS, during the year 1909-1910.

(2) For the SUPPLY OF BULLOCKS with Drivers and Bullocks with Carts and Drivers during the year 1909-1910.

(3) To water certain footpaths of this Board's Estates during the year 1909-1910.

2. Forms of Tenders may on payment of Rs. 2 for Item No (1), be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationary and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during Office hours. The rates tendered for should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office and no other samples will be substituted instead. Forms of Tenders for Items Nos. (2) and (3) may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 for Item No. (1); Rs. 100, for Item No. (2), and Rs. 50 for Item No. (3); to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in Cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
F. WATSON, A.M.I. C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 16th March, 1909.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the half year ended 31st December, 1908, at the Rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) Per Share, will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1909, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY BRADY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th March, 1909.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a contract for the SUPPLY of CARTS to convey Telegraph Stores, from the Telegraph Store Depot, Wari Bunder, Magazon, Bombay, to the places in Bombay town and vice versa, and also for supply of PETTY STORES and PACKING CASES from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, mentioned in the contract, the form of which may be seen by intending Tenderers at the office of the Undersigned, any week day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Standard Time), who will quote after perusing the terms of contract the rate per trip per cart, and prices of other stores. Tenders will be received upto 2 P.M. (Standard Time), on 29th March, 1909.

2. The accepted Tenderer must supply the Carts, Petty Stores and Packing Cases, quoted above.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. BORTHWICK,
Sub-Asst. Supdt. in Charge,
Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

DR. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER PREPARED (ONLY) BY

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In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each ; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalsa, Deccan.

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If you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Pushs, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions

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Will be held on the OVAL in the grounds of the MEDICAL CONGRESS,
in aid of the
CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND,
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MARCH 22nd and 23rd.

Open from 5-30 to 7-30 P. M.

The Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment will play a selection of music.

Opened again at 8-30 P. M.
AT 9 P.M. GRAND NAVAL & MILITARY DISPLAY.

The Wilds of Jujubland; Arrival of British Expeditionary Force ; Royal Navy, Royal Garrison Artillery and Volunteer Detachments; Bivouac; Defence of Camp Enemy's Snipers; Alarm; Detachments fall in; Attack on British Force by the savage tribes of Jujubland led by their famous Chief, Umslopogas and Slopikisso; Signals for help; Enemy presses the attack; Relief heard in the distance; arrival of Relief party of the Gloucestershire Regiment ; Advance of Detachments and rout of the enemy.

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GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME for 22ND MARCH.

Part Song ..."Hail! Smiling Morn" .....Spofforth.
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Song ....."Vainka's Song" .....Whishaw.
Miss F. BENJAMIN.
Violin Solo..."Le Rouet" .....Papisi.
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
Song....."Il Bacio" .....Arditi.
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
Part Song ..."To June" .....Creser.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
Song....."On the Banks of Allan Water."Old English.
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
Song....."Uirvans" .....Adams.
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Duet ......"When true love" .....German.
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Children and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.

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ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

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Will be the last Exhibition of this Week's Programme.
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TO-MORROW NIGHT!!
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When we will show, amongst the many new films,
A UNIQUE ONE ENTITLED
With a Travelling Menagerie
THROUGH DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.
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EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
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PRICES AS USUAL.
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Full glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 210,000

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JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

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Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due, &c.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Astung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
GODREJ ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL &c
EDWIN MILLS & Co.
Engineers, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, near Pratthna Samaj, in the old Book Depot, Bangalore French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture such as dining tables and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, sofas, easy chairs, single and double cots, almirahs, cupboards, dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, lamps, glassware, crockeryware, gas lamps, flower pots, large English stove with chimney, &c.

The above is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PALANPORE BORA MERCHANTS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at Palanpore by private offer.

R. D. Sathna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mahomedali Esaji, an Insolvent, will receive private offers at his office in High Court, Bombay, for the following upto 20th March, 1909, and after which if not sold, he will put up for sale by Public Auction, at his office in High Court.

Particulars of the property:—All the right, title and interest of the said Mahomedali Esaji Palanpurwalla in a piece of land with a one-storied house thereon situate on the corner of Nizampura Lane, Palanpore, next to the house of Bora Abdulali Ebrahimji.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Manochervilla, Middle Colaba, Sassoon Dock Cross Road, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, side and corner cabinets, fancy teapoys, open carved blackwood chiffoniers, easy chairs, teapoys, flower stands, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble topped dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, sweet-toned cottage piano, windproof lamps, carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of R. E. Clarke, Esquire, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washband tables, cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawers, sideboard, book and hat stand, folding harmonium, iron safe, cots.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Jessie Morrow, consisting of gold rings, hand bag, cotton and woollen wearing apparels, shirts, jackets, hat and other sundries.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a- vis.
1 Rubber-tyred brougham.

On TUESDAY, the 30th Instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, No. 16, Waterloo Mansions, Woodhouse Road, Fort, opposite Wellington Fountain, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, marble topped dressing and washband tables, drawers, clothes press, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., glassware, crockery ware, best plated ware, English jardineers, iron safe, standing sad table lamps, Brussel's carpets, fancy table ornaments, English ice box, year's winding clock, pictures, etc., the property of N. Taylor, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As to-morrow, Saturday, the 20th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable old Mine White diamond and emerald necklace.

Under instructions from the executor and executrix of the late Virbijee, widow of the late Mr. Shapurjee Sorabji Narielwala,

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT Chukla Sweet, out of fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Premises, the undermentioned property by order of the Mortgagees, Miya Saheb Akberally and others, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hussunbhoy Fatehally and others, and by the virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgagee, dated the 18th day of April, 1894.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwellinghouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Chukla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250·6·9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 659, New No. 6346, Old Survey No. 905 and New Survey No. 2295, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2103, and 2109 and Street No. 220 and 111 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by a passage, on the West by the 2nd Kumbharwada Lane, on the North by the property of Ignacia Francisco D'Mello, and on the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manchersha B. Chothia, Attorney for the mortgagees, at his office in Medow Street, or the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH, 1909.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

It was certainly a good messenger who brought the news to your house that Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood "rich and red." This means so much to those who are thin, pale, feeble, weak, and nervous. After Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured you, carry the glad message to a friend or neighbor.

Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate and cause that feeling of downheartedness and depression.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and upbuilding properties will be of inestimable value to you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

Is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We dispatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade

Mead Coventry Flyers,

at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3 10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machines.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Birkhall, 2,731 tons, Captain H Jenis, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J Rose, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain W Bishop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain J Boxhall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt of the Thistle, 4,286 tons, Captain Geo S Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo and coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain Thos Hughes arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 212 pilgrims.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Prosperpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 18.

Askehall.....2762 Fell .....The Captain
Ahmadi.....1640Hughes .....Bo & Persia S N Co
Africa.....1302Morrison .....M M & Co
Aporima.....3684Ruller .....T M & Co
Assaye.....4359Gordon ..... Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Badrie.....1613Buldion .....H C Joosub
Cardium.....3993Head .....W & A Graham & Co
Joalpara ...1399Elton.....M M & Co
Haverston.....2467 Foley.....T Morrison & Co
Hidalgo.....2760 Bouhall .....F M & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Inveresk.....3203Smith .....W & A G & Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Kt Errant.....4799 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Loo Hana.....2124...Muir .....
Lindenfall .....2595 Tullock.....T Morrison & Co
Lichenfels.....3623Frerichs .....W & A Graham & Co
Lamington.....2283 Mac Phail .....The Captain
Oolobaria.....3436 Bishop.....M M & Co
Pearlmoor...2576Moffell ..... T Morrison & Co
Royal Sceptic...2434 Taylor.....T Morrison & Co
Ruth.....2722Hellisen .....Bombay Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Strathfillan.....2816 McKindly .....W & A G & Co
Springburg...3173Crosthwaite .....W & A G & Co
Strathenderick...3843Steward .....W & A G & Co
Vadala.....2164Le Feure .....M M & Co
Yola.....2246 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Planet Neptune	...2821	...Price...	Chittagong...	N-F...	F Muir & Co
C & R Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Genoa	19-3	B & P S N Co
F City of Manchester	3563	Findlay	Liverpool via Karachi	20-3	K Nixon & Co
G Hossinee	993	Jourdan	Persian Gulf	23-3	B & P S N Co
H Islami	...1604	Newley	...Jeddah	20-3	Bo & P S N Co
P Barenfels	3467	Engelge...	Hamburg via Karachi	24-3	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kageshima Maru.....3373 Arakawa ...Kobe...26-3 N Y Kaisha
2 Olympia...3269Tact..Liverpool .27-3 W & A G & Co
4 Ile de la Reunion...3015 Trichon ... . Havre...31-3 J Mackintosh & Co
12 Arabia...4167Leigh...London...27-3 P & O S N Co
16 Nairn...2324Lasson...Dunkirk...28-3 W & A G & Co

H W P D

Courland...760Ebrahim...G Ports ...18-3 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...524Mahomed ...Repairing...Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji...547 Hoosein..Mangalore 19-3...Bo S N Co Ld
Nordwest...1098 Koford...Ferrajo 23-3...8 Smidt & Co
Penani.....552Esmail ...B nagar ...20-3 Bo S N Co Ld

H W D D

Salsette.....2362 Lewellen Aden .....20-3...P & O Co
Colaba...3899Robertson .....Antwerp ...27-3M M & Co

H W V D

Linga.....951 Cutbush...Karachi...19-3...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jeddah, Mar. 2
18	Oolobaria s.....	Bishop.....	Rangoon, Mar. 7
	Hidalgo s.....	Boxhall	Hull, Feb. 17
	Kt of the Thistle s	Baker	Barry, Jan. 31

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Kola s	Cole.....	Persian Gulf
	Ville-de-la Ciotat s	Barillon	Marseilles
	Birkhall s	Jones	Antwerp

The Steamer Vadala, Captain Rose obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kt. Errant for Japan &c.
" Ahmadi, for Jeddah &c.
" City of London, for Liverpool &c.
" Kageshima Maru, for Japan &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Egypt, with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th March.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Persia, with the outward Mails of the 12th instant passed Suez at 8 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th March.

MADRAS,
ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
12	Wildenfels	Antwerp
13	Fulwell	London
16	Palamcotta	Rangoon
16	Patiala	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—500 cwts coir yarn, W Huridas ; 300 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 113 cwts gum and 105 cwts turmeric, G Tejpal ; 210 cwts tallow, E Mahomed ; 153 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,320 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co ; 117 bales wool J Moolchand; 60 bales wool, R M Ramgopal ; 66 bales wool R Ragoonath.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 1,901 cwts kardiseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 99 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—105 cwts gum, G Tejpal ; 4,000 cwts bone meal, R Kadarbhoy.

City of Manchester s—1,600 cwts wheat, Rally Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairn s—2,232 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—470 bales cottonfly H Bhijnath and Co'

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—275 bales cotton, S Framji and Co ; 200 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed ; 715 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 8,000 cwts linseed 6,166 cwts castorseed and 199 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—220 bales cotton, Kolliker Pavri and Co ; 495 bales cotton-fly, C Peraji and Co ; 50 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 100 bales heup, S Bhimji, 525 cwts myrabollams, W Beehar; 1,760 bales cotton, and 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros ; 100 cwts nigerseed Baur and Krause ; 55 bales cotton, M Bhimj and Co ; 110 bales cotton-fly, K Harmukrai and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Barenfels s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Ile-ade-lee-Reunion s—5,640 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 9,000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

Mansoori s—1,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kageshima Maru s—500 cwts onions R. C. Dadachanji, 1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kageshim Maru s—500 bales twist Tata Sons and Co, 1,000 bales twist S J David and Co, 1,000 bales twist C Bhavanidas 840 bales twist M B Kaisha.

Assaye s—1,000 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 2,500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—200 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co ; 150 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 1,600 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Lindenhall s—1,500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 350 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton G Dossa and Co ; 1,300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kageshima Maru s—400 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKKAICHE.

Kageshima Maru s—800 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co, 300 bales cotton R D Master and Co ; 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton. M B Kaisha, 2,800 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Kageshima Maru s—3,000 bales cotton M B Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

Lindenhall s—250 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th March 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	18	11	15 a.m.	8	31
Teheran ...	18	2	25 p.m.	...	27
Suez	18	13	50	1	5

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo route to China Interrupted between Tunsong and Manyeum (15-3-09).

Teheran route right (18-3-09).

RAILWAY RETURN.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th March, on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,52,000	Rs. 2,70,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,29,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	86	152	4	242
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	13,32,000	25,05,000	58,000	3,885,000
Total for 10 weeks	14,74,000	27,75,000	65,000	43,14,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,02,752	2,80,388	10,739	4,93,829
Per mile of Ry..	115	158	6	279
Total to corresponding date...	16,48,416	33,13,497	64,686	50,26,599

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 64,829
Do. to date.....Rs. 7,12,599

JOHANN BEHRENS, who died in February at Sude, in Schleswig-Holstein, has left a will whereby his entire fortune of £25 is to be invested until, with compound interest, it has reached the sum of £16,000. This will be about the year 2179, when his relatives will divide the money.

THE death has taken place at Yarmouth of Mr. Samuel Aldred, its senior auctioneer, at the age of seventy-six, at his residence on the Quay, an ancient house which enjoys popular repute as being the place in which the Cromwellian conspirators signed the death warrant of Charles I. Many archæologists have visited the house, which contains some beautiful carved ceilings and old panelling. In one of the chief hotels close by a facsimile copy of the warrant is hung in the principal room on account of this interesting historic association.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COTTON.—March 6, at Nasirabad, Rajputana, the wife of Lieut. A.A. Cotton, I.S.M.D., of a son.

GARTEN.—March 11, at Magrath Road, Bangalore, to Sergt. and Mrs. H. C. Garten, a son. (Claude Joseph).

SINCLAIR.—March 6, at Coolmain Castle, Kilbrittain, Co. Cork, Ireland, the wife of Lieut. J. N. Sinclair, R. H. A., of a son.

SHEPPARD.—March 12, at Poona, the wife of Major G. S. Sheppard, I. A., of a daughter.

WALTER.—March 8, at Hampstead, London, N.-W., the wife of Bt. Lt. Colonel W. G. Walker, 1st P.W.O. Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, *26th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kempy & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 9-15m., 10-10a., Low water, 3-36m., 3-18a.

P. and O. steamer "Britannia," with the English mails of the 5th March, due to arrive at 10 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim : "Minding one's business, these three words do really include the whole business of life."—FORSTER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m. ; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, March 20.—Bombay Races, 14th Extra meeting. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection, 6-30 a.m. Bombay Light Horse "At Home," Santa Cruz, afternoon. Jamshedji Novroz holiday. Dinner to M. F. H. of the Jackal Club, 8-45 p.m. Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Framji Cowasji Institute, 4 p.m. The Catholic Federation, lecture by Mr. Godinho, Dabul School, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 10-12m., 10-52a Low water, 4-48m., 4-18a.

Sunday, March 21.—Fourth Sunday in Lent Inspection of B. V. A. at the Mahaluxmi Battery by the General Officer Commanding and the Inspector of Coast Defences in India. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water 11-3m., 11-32a. Low water, 4-57m., 4 59a.

Monday, March 22.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Branch, annual meeting. Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 11-51m Low water, 5-35m., 5-46a.

Tuesday, March 23.—Jackal Club sports. Fete on the Oval and Concert in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 0-11m., 0-37a. Low water, 6-13m., 6-31a.

Wednesday, March 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. The Finlay Mills, Chartered Bank Buildings, 3 p.m. Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Wellington Lines, 3-30 p.m. B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 0-50m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-52m., 7-15a.

Thursday, March 25.—Lecture on Commercial Law University Hall, 6-15 p.m. Burhampur Tapti Mill, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Town Hall, 3-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 1-29m., 2-10a. Low water, 7-32m., 7-59a.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—There will be no weekly meeting of the Society on Sunday next on account of the Jamshedji Naoroze festival.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,068, the daily average being 145. The total of new patients was 431.

CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held yesterday morning with Mr. C. N. Wadia as Chairman, when the various resolutions, set forth in the notice, dated the 11th February, 1909, were duly passed.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. E. the Gaekwar, attended by ten followers, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, has taken up his residence in his own bungalow at Nepean Sea-road. H. H. Maharaja Ranjitsinji, of Deoghad Baria, also arrived yesterday, and has put up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar. His Highness is attended by forty followers.

SALE OF INDIAN CURIOS.—Yesterday in the office of the Official Assignee, and under his directions, Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, sold the property in the shop of Nasarwanji Framji Bhumgara, insolvent, in the Kalbadevi Road, consisting of carved blackwood furniture, Indian curios, etc. The sale commenced with a bid of Rs. 2,000, which mounted up to Rs. 3,800, for which amount the property was knocked down to Mr. Byramji Darashah Nariman.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers, the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow, Saturday, commencing at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

March	Entry of the Gladiators ..... Fucik
Overture	Masaniello ... ... Auber
Cornet Solo	Sleep and Forget..... Wright
Selection	La Gioconda..... Ponchiello
Intermezzo	Forget me not ..... Macbeth
Valse	Espana ..... Waldteufel
Serenade	La Paloma ..... Yradier
Galop	Sleigh Bells ..... Kuhner

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening :—

March	Under the Austrian Eagle ..... Wagnes
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber
Valse	Luna ..... Linke
Selection	La Gioconda..... Ponchiello
(A) Serenade ...	Der Engel Lied... Braga
(B) Gavotte	La Comtesse..... Dodwell
Incidental Music	To Monsieur Beaucaine ..... Rossi
Intermezzo	Baby Parade ..... Pryor
Galop	Sans Facon ..... Hitz

BAND AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, to-day:—

From 6 p. m.

Marsh	Bavarda ..... H Starke
Overture.....	William Tell..... Rossini
Dance.....	Hungarian ..... Brahm
Grand Selection..	Tannhauser ..... Wagner
Valse	Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin ..... Gun'gl
Selection	The Merry Widow ...F Lehar
Galop	Unter Donner Und Blitz ..... Strauss

From 9-30 to 11 p.m.

March.....	Through Bolts and Bars ..... E. Usbach
Descriptive	A Hunting Scene ...Bucalossi
Mazurka	Azalien ..... Faust
Selection	The Orchid ..... Caryll
Valse	My Queen..... Bucalossi
Reminiscences of All Nations	Godfrey
Polonaise	Der Fackelzug..... Faust

H. E. the Governor's Band will play to-morrow, Saturday, as usual.

THE HON'BLE MR. DADABHOY.—The "Empire" says: "The dinner given by the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy at the Calcutta Club on Saturday, may almost be described as a State function. Practically the whole of the Government of India, both members and Secretaries, was there, and so was the Government of Bengal, excepting the heads of the respective administrations. Fifty out of the 68 guests were "honourables" and the balance was made up of the cream of the Bar, the insurance profession and the Press. Mr. Dadabhoy presided, flanked by Lord Kitchener and Sir Erle Richards, and gave the toast of the King-Emperor at the conclusion of the repast with that brevity, which is the best expression of loyalty. The toast, needless to say, was received with all honours, and then the company adjourned to the reading and card rooms, where a charming informality prevailed. The Commander-in-Chief left about 11 o'clock, and the other guests somewhat later."

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The Committee of Management of this Institution beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations during the year 1908 :—R., (annually) Rs 100 ; the Hon'ble Mr G C Whitworth, I C S through Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co, Rs 25 ; in memory of Bai Cursetbai Sapoorjee Jewanjee and Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, each Rs 15 ; H G, Mr J Begbie, Mr Herbert R Greaves, Mr Septimus E Greaves, Messrs Framjee Sons and Co, F R W the late Mr D Gostling, the Hon'ble Mr G O W Dunn, Mr Hormusjee Bomonjee Jejeebhoy, Mr D J Tata, Mr Mulraj Khatau, Mr Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Mr Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr G F Horbury, Bai Heerabai J N Petit, Mr N M Wadia, C I E, S R and Co, Mr R H S Isaacs and W R, each Rs 10 ; Mr Dorabjee Bomonjee Mody, Rs 7 ; H B, S J G, Messrs M M Bottlewalla and Co ; Mr H R Dunk, Mr E F Allum, H M, L'inconnee, Mr M M Cama, H E E P, Mr Framjee Dorabjee Panday O M, E F N, Mr Pestonji N Masani, Mr V Khimji, Mr P M Dalal, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., Rao Saheb Vassanjee Tricumjee Mooljee, Mr Maneckjee Dorabjee Kanga, B A, L L B, S G, Mr Nasarwanjee N Boyce, O M, H F B, C H G, Mr Kavashaw S Powvala, Mr Rustom S Powvala, J A G, Mr B H Hewett, Mr R E Eatheven, I C S, Mr Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, A H, Mr. Shapurji A P Sethna, Bai Bachubai M S Jamsetjee, Dr L P do Rosario, Mr P B Jeejeebhoy, Dr Jijibhai Pestonji Nicholson, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Hormusji Edulji Cama Charity, R W H, W W P, Mr R B Bomon Behram, Mr Dady L Bottleboye E C B A. Mr H R Umrigur, Mr A A Vlasto, Mr A S Framjee, Mr J E B Hotson, I C S, Comptoir National de Escompte d'Paris, H P S, S, Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Messrs Macmillan and Co, S C, F C F, Mr A G Dorey, Mr H M Mehta, A C W F, Mr J N Metaxa, the late Mr Veerchand Deepchand, C I E, Messrs Th. Vafiadis and Co, Mr J C G Bowen, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt, Mr Roostumji M Kooka, P E P, J A G., Mr. Kaikhosro Maneckjee, G. Mck., Mr. C. J. A. Wadia, N N W., R. K., Mr. Purshotam, V Mawji, Messrs. N Powell and Co., Messrs. Hormusjee, Eduljee, Allibless Sons, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. D N Badhurji, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, Mr. C F Stevens, Mr. M R Jardine, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy RHB., N M G., G M W., P G M., H W., Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., Standard Oil Co., of New York, Mr. R P Scott, D H G., Mr. C Robinson, Mr. A Westropp, I C S. A L C., Mr. N G Hunt, Mr. S B Bharoocha, Mr. J B Dalal, Mr. A J Billimoria, Mr. R D Sethna, B A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, C R H., O M., Lt. Col. H P Dimmock, I M S., Mr. J H Dunkerley, C N M and Mr. J A Sett, each Rs. 5. And many others under Rs. 5. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Institution.

DURING the week ending 16th March ten chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay and 34 imported from Indore. Of the former four were shipped to China and six purchased by the farmer at Poona.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 18.

The depression over Berar yesterday was only slightly marked to-day, and the weather has been dry ; but light clouds have spread over almost the whole country.

Temperature in normal or in excess over Northren India and humidity is now normal, or in only slight defect.

Forecast—Thundershowers are probable in Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud persists at Delhi but elsewhere skies have cleared. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab but normal over the rest of the area. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear at Mainpuri and Cawnpore but are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Allahabad but either equal to or above the average at the other stations. Day temperature is normal or in excess but night temperature is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain moderately clouded in Rajputana, but are clear or lightly clouded in Sind. Humidity is in large defect in Lower Sind but has become normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal in Cutch but generally high elsewhere; night temperature is normal except in West Centeral Indian, where it is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue moderately clouded in the southern half of the division but have become clear or only lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north but lightly clouded in the south Konkan. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average, Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature remains higher than usual in the north Bombay Deccan but is normal elsewhere; the minimum is generally normal.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in the Punjab. Moderate cloud persists, however, in Rajputana and in the southern half of the Central Provinces. Conditiitions continue favourable for thunderstorms in the Central Provinces.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the Central Provinces ; elsewhere dry weather is likely.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire	79·6	64·1	...	5·96
Jask (17)	81·1	71·3	...	1·85
Muskat (17)	82·8	72·1	...	4·70
Multan	87·3	58·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	80·4	49·9	...	5·03
Lahore	85·9	53·7	...	1·62
Sirsa	87·3	53·6	...	0·57
Ambala	84·5	50·5	...	1·37
Delhi	84·2	62·7	...	1·17
Agra	90·5	62·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	94·3	55·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	95·5	67·5	...	0·53
Cawnpore	96·4	63·0	...	0·22
Allahabad	97·1	65·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	94·1	61·3	...	0·44
Karachi	86·0	68·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	90·9	64·7	...	0·44
Jaipur	92·2	62·1	...	0·44
Kotah	98·5	67·1	...	0·18
Bhuj	95·6	67·0	...	0·35
Dwarka	82·3	67·7	...	0·12
Veraval	95·7	65·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	98·4	62·2	...	0·32
Bhav

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

RAILWAY CHANGES AND PROPOSALS.

THE "PIONEER."—It is not surprising that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will have nothing to say in favour of making over the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Bengal and North-Western Company. The Committee of the Chamber are hard-hearted business men as they want to know, naturally enough, what advantages will accrue to the trade of Calcutta by such a transfer. They have succeeded after long years of delay in bringing about the bridging of the Ganges at Sara Ghat, with a broad gauge extension to Serajganj; and though this great project will take some six years to complete, they can now look confidently forward to the satisfactory handling of the jute traffic. The construction of 52 miles of metre-gauge track from Nachaul to Nattore to be carried out in connection with the bridge-works, will ensure goods communication with Katihar Junction, the traffic seeking the Sara route as a matter of course instead of that via Godagiri ferry. There is also the fine double-track of the East Indian line from Howrah to Mokameh, which is more than equal to carrying quickly all the traffic from the Tirhut lines. Thus Calcutta will be able to draw to its port by two routes the trade in produce from the tracts north of the Ganges between the Gandak and the Brahmaputra. Healthy competition and a regulation of tariff charges will make for cheap transport. But if the Eastern Bengal line were absorbed into the Bengal and North-Western system the latter would have a monopoly of all railways in the tracts mentioned and would work, also, the existing broad-gauge line from Damukdia (Sara) to Sealdah. The Company would feel bound to run all the traffic over their own lines, regardless of distance, and thus the Mokameh route would practically be boycotted. Barauni Junction is at present the point where traffic is diverted to Mokameh, the Ganges having to be crossed at the Mokameh Semaria Ghat. A comparison of distances will serve to show which is the shorter route. From Barauni to Howrah, via Mokameh, is 289 miles; from Barauni via Katihar, Nachaul and Sara to Sealdah would be 404 miles. By the simple expedient of quoting a higher mileage rate on traffic from beyond Barauni for Howrah via Mokameh than on that for Sealdah via Katihar, the Company could block the Mokameh route. Calcutta would thus be deprived of the benefits which always come from a shorter route, for the traffic would be dragged 115 miles further round. The more assurance that the longer route would not be dearer than the shorter might be given, but this would not suffice. The Calcutta merchant wants all traffic to be expeditiously dealt with, at the lowest possible rates, and a healthy competition is the best means of securing this. North of the Ganges, the tracks are single-line metre-gauge and to work an ever-expanding traffic in these would be no easy matter. We have heard of a shorter new route deverting traffic with advantage, but never before of a longer route attempting to do so. As to the financial side of the question the policy of the India Office is to enable companies to raise as much capital as possible without the guarantee of the Secretary of State. The elimination of that guarantee will lessen the difficulties which are now and again experinced in sterling borrowings on behalf of the Government of India, for these loans will decrease in proportion to the amounts raised independantly by companies. The Secretary of State does not borrow for any particular State line, but for railway purposes generally, and he is thus placed at a disadvantage in the market. It is quite certain that any company which took over such a splendid property as the Eastern Bengal Railway could raise almost unlimited capital, for the surplus profits would satisfy investors that their interest was absolutely secure and they would require no guarantee from the Secretary of State in such a case. But if a company can thus be placed in such an advantageous position why should not the Government itself retain the line and raise a special loan, apart from its ordinary borrowing? It could act the part of a company and offer the surplus revenues as guarantee; and we have no doubt that the "Eastern Bengal State Railway Loan" would be subscribed many times over. The stock would be a special one and would have marked attraction for investors. This would, it is true, be a new departure in Indian railway finance, but the real object is to secure abundant capital and here is one way of effecting this. We have put the case in the crudest form, but the suggestion may be one which deserves consideration at the hands of Government now that the Calcutta Chamber are so strongly opposed to the absorption of the Eastern Bengal into the Bengal and North-Western system with the Secretary of State as a sleeping-partner only.

THE VEDAS IN AMERICAN HANDS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—For the past three years it might well have been questioned whether India was the land of religion, old reputation said it was. A few years ago there was great interest shown in the Vedas, a movement mainly instituted and fostered by the Arya Samaj. That, so far as the rank and file of Hindus are concerned, seems to have died down, and while, doubtless it will readily respond to a direct challenge, religion as a vital thing has for the time been relegated largely to its professional champions or to older, conservative, India. Nationalism is the theme of the moment. On the other hand, America's interest in Oriental studies is rapidly growing at the present time. The American public is deeply interested in Oriental religion, and is prepared to welcome lectures and literature of ability dealing with this subject. And there is in America an increasing band of Oriental scholars, men of learning and influence, whose scholarship is neither shallow nor erratic. All of them are German-trained students and scholars "made in Germany" are neither toys nor cheap rubbish.

Professor Bloomfield has lately published a volume on "The Religion of the Veda," the seventh volume of a series, which deals with various religions of the world. The names of the members of the influential Committee under whose auspices these lectures were delivered and published, and the fact that the lectures were delivered in the principal cities of the States, are sufficient to indicate the deep interest that America takes in the religions of India. Professor Bloomfield is no novice in his subject. The two volumes of the Atharva Veda, published in the "Sacred Books of the East" series were translated by him and in 1903 he published a great work, "A Concordance of the Vedic Hymns." The careful methodical research the later work involved was a great equipment for the writing of a popular work such as this. Only a master, a man who knows far more than he writes, can write a book at once popular and scholarly. Professor Bloomfield recognises that the period of loose comparative mythology has passed away, and its results are "ready to be wiped off the slate." His old friend and colleague, Max Muller, comes to some extent under the ban, but by no means wholesale; he is never dealt with in the sweeping fashion some would deal with his findings. Professor Bloomfield recognises that there is a comparative mythology that is sound in method and permanent in result. There are chords of thought and of emotion, also tender bonds of devotion, that bind together indissolubly nations widely separated geographically and ethnographically. The history and character of all the Vedic deities are given with great detail, and the pictures, many-lined though they are attractively drawn. And also as clearly as may be. The mists are thinned down as far as possible, but only so far as ripe scholarship permits. As the Professor says:—"It would not be gracious to presume too much knowledge of so remote a theme as the Veda." On another page, when putting forward his beliefs as to the date of the Vedas—and he falls into line with most European scholars in deciding the formation period to lie between 2000 and 700 B. C.—he is not ashamed to tell his hearers simply that we "don't know."

The author writes much of the origin and nature of that first great deity of the human nature of that Indian Aryans, the Latins and the Greeks—the Shining Sky, "Varuna." And here he rightly emphasises the truth of the comparison that is made between the nomenclature of these three great divisions of the old Aryan family. The pure moral ideal connected with "Varuna" is well brought out; probably this god is more closely connected with ethical religion than any other deity of the Vedas. That all the gods are more or less shadowy figures, often changing into one another and adopting one another's role, is repeatedly insisted upon, and this is an aspect of the truth too easily overlooked in modern arguments concerning the past. There is a graphic suggestion of the way many of the hymns were produced that is sure to attract attention. He compares some of the poets with the inspired fiddlers and singers of old-time country places in Europe and America, and is not afraid to suggest that the village barber may now and again have been overcome, perhaps under the influence of enlivening "soma," by the poetic mood, and his song have crystalised with repetition into a permanent ode, the point chiefly being that the hymns have a spontaneity and universality about them that is far removed from the direct and formal efforts, the "midnight oil" inspirations of a particular caste. Those were days when the Brahman was not, and when even those who did lowly service for the community were not fabled to have come forth from the feet of Deity. The clay of humanity was one, modern images were then unshaped and unlabelled.

The humanity and humour of some parts of the Vedas are well brought out in this volume. The following lines attract comment:—"Arouse, O Ushas! liberal goddess, them that give, the niggard shall sleep unawakened," the comment being to the effect that even in those days Indian religion was not shamefaced about its fees. There is a grim humour in the suggestion that the goddess of the dawn shall leave the niggardly unawakened while the generous awake to worship and give. The humanness of the Vedas is seen pre-eminently in the utilitarian motives that lie behind much of the prayers and worship. Men want comfort, health, goods, cattle, so they seek divine help with praises and intercession. Probably this feeling did not exhaust their motive in worship; they had higher aspirations and intentions. And probably, while they are gently laughed at by the far-seeing, these ancient men are not behind in true religion the bulk of men who worship to-day. For the fresh, scholarly, smart style in which the doings of the Vedic age are brought before us we are greatly indebted to Professor Bloomfield.

BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, passed by Lord Curzon in 1904, has already proved of inestimable value to the historian, who, in default of documents, is obliged to base his knowledge on archæological fragments and the ruins of public buildings. Now that the existing remains of historic interest are being carefully surveyed and, what is more, as carefully conserved, we may expect, as the result of systematic research, that a very valuable light will be thrown on that period of Indian history which followed the downfall of the Empire of Asoka and the consequent decline of Buddhism. We know a good deal about Asoka, because that Emperor, in his zeal for the propagation of Buddhism, erected all over India a vast number of stupas and inscribed, also all over India, a similarly vast number of edicts, in which in addition to describing his own magnificence he laid down tenets and commandments for his subjects. But after his death the Brahman again gained in ascendancy. Curious proof of the gradual decline of Buddhism is afforded by a study of the remains of architectural and sculptural Hindu art in India. Dr. A. A. Macdonnell, Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, delivered a very informing lecture on the subject the other day before the Royal Society of Arts.

Professor Macdonnell visited India in November and December of 1907 and, being in touch with the Archæological Survey, he was able in a short space of time to make a tour of practically all the spots of real archæological interest in India. He tells us that the pre-Asokan people built only in brick and wood, which accounts for the fact that so little of what they wrought is left. The Buddhists were the first to use stone though the majority of their temples were not so much built as cut into rock. The existence of those rock-cut temples is a great advantage for the history of architecture in India. They remain as they were originally designed over two thousand years ago, while the original form of far latter structures is often quite obscured by additions. Some of the rock-cut temples, however, themselves show the gradual re-introduction of Brahmanism. For instance in the great Chaitya at Aganta, figure sculpture has superseded the plainer forms of the earlier caves, Buddha is introduced in all his attitudes. According to Professor Macdonnell, only ordinary mortals are sculptured in the earlier caves while Buddha never appears. "Now he is even an object of worship, his image being placed in front of the stupa itself, which alone was adorned in the earlier Chaityas. In places of the atheism of the Buddhism of an earlier age we find ourselves here confronted with an overwhelming idolatry."

We cannot follow here Professor Macdonnell's gradual tracing of the development of the Buddhist temple and its bearing on the history of Indian religions, but he shows how Buddhism became idolatrous by degrees and approximated more and more to Hinduism, which in turn absorbed much of the ethical teaching of Buddhism, and even came to acknowledge Buddha as one of the ten Avatars of Vishnu. Thus Buddhism, which had originally emerged from the older Brahminism again relapsed in India into a later form of the same religion. Out of the rock-cut temples of the Buddhists was evolved the finest work of the later Hindus, such as is to be seen in South ern India. In this connection Professor Macdonnell, we are glad to see, draws special attention to that magnificent relic known as the Kailasa, which it is almost worth going across the world to see. He rightly styles it one of the wonders of the world. It is a monolith on an enormous scale. The Kailasa consists of a temple carved elaborately, inside and outside, out of a single huge rock left standing after a wide passage had been cut away in the hillside around it. Some thirteen hundred years ago thousands of men were employed in cutting out of the living rock shrines, porches, columns, halls, steps, galleries, roofs, and the most detailed sculpture, much of which is as still as clear as when it was first carved. The temple marks the culmination of the art of rock-cutting in India, and proves that the Hindus, even if they received the original inspiration from the Buddhists, were able eventually to excel their inspirers.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 16th March give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Standing rabi crops flourishing, except in parts of Ghorabari, Sujaval, Mirpur, Sakro and Jati talukas, where they have been slightly damaged by insects. Barley slightly affected by insufficient moisture in parts of Tatta taluka. Harvesting of oilseeds generally continues. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

Harvesting of wheat in progress in Dhandhuka and Viramgam talukas, of wheat and gram in Modasa petha and of wheat, barley and gram in Dholka, Parantij, Daskroi and Sanand talukas. Wheat in Viramgam taluka, wheat, barley and gram in Daskrai and Parantij talukas and wheat and cotton in Dhandhuka taluka in good condition. Barley and maize in Modasa petha and summer jowari in Gogha petha being irrigated. Picking of cotton in progress in Dhandhuka, Dholka and Sanand talukas. Late cotton and castor-oil seeds considerably damaged by frost in parts of Sanand and Viramgam talukas, and castor-oil seeds and tobacco slightly injured in Daskroi taluka. Sowing of summer jowari continues in Daskroi taluka. Average outturn of kharif crops fair. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHAL.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Gram and wheat being harvested. Estimated outturn of kharif crops normal in Halol mahal, fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas, and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and fair to poor in Dahod Taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair in Kalol taluka and Halol mahal. Fodder-supply sufficient Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in the district and of wheat in Cambay State. Picking of cotton in progress in the district and Cambay State. Wheat slightly damaged in Matar Taluka. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks and channels not well filled.

BROACH.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in all talukas except Amod, where it is almost completed. Harvesting of jowari and wheat commenced in Vagra taluka, and of rabi, jowari and wheat over in Anklesvar taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in all talukas except Amod where it is almost completed. Area under different crops about normal except those under cotton and jowari in Broach taluka and cotton and bajri in Vagra taluka which are below normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair in Amod and Vagra talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Broach, Jambusar, Anklesvar and Vagra talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices of food-grains have a general tendency to fall.

SURAT.

Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of wheat continues in Mandvi and Bardoli talukas, and of minor rabi crops in all talukas. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Bulsar taluka. Picking of cotton continues throughout the district and in Sachin State. Estimated outturn of rice, bajri, jowari and cotton good, and of wheat fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Collection and burning of rab materials and repairing embankments generally continue. Fodder supply adequate. Drinking water supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy.

KOLABA.

Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed and of rabi crops commenced in some places. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Collection and burning of rab materials in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Harvesting of rabi crops almost completed. Burning of rab materials commenced. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock generally adequate and in good condition except in Devgad taluka and Guhagar and Mandangad pethas.

KANARA.

Garden crops in fair condition. Harvesting of pepper continues. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in Ankola and Honavar talukas. Threshing of kharif crops and cutting and planting of sugarcane continue. Transplantation of rabi crops completed in Supa petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply generally adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress except in Jalgaon and Yaval talukas where it is completed. Threshing in progress in Pachora, Bhusaval and Raver talukas. Estimated outturn of bajri good, and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor and of gram fair in dry land and of wheat and gram fair to good in irrigated land. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of linseed completed in Sakri taluka and of rabi crops in Taloda taluka. Harvesting of wheat continues in parts of Dhulia, Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas and nearly completed in Shirpur and Nandurbar talukas, and of gram commenced in Dhulia and Sindkheda talukas. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri, Nandurbar, Shahada, Sindkheda and Dhulia talukas and of castor-oil seeds and gram in Navapur petha. Lands being prepared for next season in Sindkheda, Shirpur and Dhulia talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda Shahada, Dhulia and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts of Dhulia taluka. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Dhulia, Nandurbar and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing. Price of wheat slightly fallen.

NASIK.

Threshing of bajri almost completed. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Igatpuri taluka and in progress in other talukas except Peint and Chandor where there is no rabi crop. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor and of rabi crops good to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in some talukas. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Price of fodder rising in Chandor and Sinnar talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Almost all channels are dry. Stocks of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Threshing of rabi crops in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Harvesting of rabi crops and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Jowari crop affected with disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Average outturn of kharif crops of bajri and rice fair and good respectively and of rabi, jowari and wheat poor to fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells sufficient, but channels running dry. Price of jowary fallen.

SHOLAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Area under rabi cultivation in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very poor and of rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but not generally sufficient. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate except in Madha taluka where the level of water in wells is going down. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Estimated outturn of crops fair to poor in parts of Man, Khatav and Tatgion talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops nearing completion. Picking of cotton continues. Cotton crops poor. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in the district including Jath and Daphlapur States, except in Muddebihal taluka, where the estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient in Sindgi taluka. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami tatuka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Pressing of sugarcane continue. Cutting of tobacco almost over in Chikodi taluka. Garden crops thriving in Chikodi taluka and being harvested in Hukeri petha. Picking of cotton in progress in Chikodi Sampgaon, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri petha. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Gokak taluka and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in some places. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of wheat continues in three talukas and of late jowari commenced in three talukas. Standing late crops in fair condition. Picking of cotton in progress in eight talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of late crops good in Halar and Gohilvad. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Harvesting of pulses continues in Baroda, Padra and Dabhoi mahals, of rapeseed and wheat in Sidhpur mahal, of jowari in Sankheda mahal and of rabi crops in Dehgam mahal. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Baroda, Navsari and Kadi divisions. Extraction of opium juice continues in parts of Sidhpur mahal. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Damnagar mahal. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Standing Crops of wheat, rapeseed and gram in excellent condition. Area sown normal. Harvesting of gram and wheat continues in Radhanpur, Palanpur and Agency Thana circles. General prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

Standing rabi crops and cotton generally in fair condition. Harvesting of wheat completed in Mandvi, continues in Rapur, Anjar, Mundra, Bhachau and Bhuj and commenced in Nakhtrana. First picking of cotton completed in Khavda and continues in Mundra, Anjar, Bhuj, Bhachau, Mandvi, Rapur, Jakhau and Nakhtrana. Lands being prepared for summer crops in Bhuj and Mandvi. Sowing of summer crops commenced in Bhuj. Fooder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th March.

591 LECTURE.

The Lecture ordered for 7 p.m. on Thursday the 18th instant, is postponed till Friday the 19th instant, at same time and place i.e. (7 p.m. at B. V. A. Club). The Lecture will be delivered by Captain R. L. Hymes R.A. Instructor in Gunnery.

588 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies Battery Drill on the 6" B. L. C. at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

It is particularly requested that every member of the Gataore Cup Teams will turn out for a final Drill on Saturday the 20th instant at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5-30 p. m.

589 PRACTICE.

Class Firing Practice which includes the Gataore Cup Competition will be carried out at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday, the 21st instant by No. 1 and 2 Companies fall in by 1-30 p.m. and open fire at 1-45 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

Tiffin will be served at 12-30 p.m.

592 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A lecture will be delivered by the Adjutant on Monday the 22nd instant at 7 p.m. at the B. V. A. Club.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th March.

345. Detail for the week ending 20th instant:—

To-day Friday 19th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

346. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended.

9 drills.—The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

347. Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st March.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

348. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Saturday the 20th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a. m.

There will be no Class Firing on Monday the 22nd, Tuesday the 23rd and Wednesday the 24th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WALLS OF JERICHO.

WITHIN the last twelve months German enterprise has rendered a great service to archæological research by bringing again to the light of day the buried fortress city of Jericho, and, incidentally, of adding yet another link to the chain of evidence in favour of the historical truth of Biblical records, writes a Berlin correspondent of the "Westminster." Until the trial excavations made in 1907 by Professor Ernst Sellin with Austrian financial support, Jericho was a mere historical abstraction of which even the exact site was doubtful. It was not even certain whether the oval plateau which lies a mile to the north of the wretched little fellah village called, as if in mockery, "Eriha" was natural, artificial, or, as is known to day, a combination of both. The trial excavations made by Dr. Sellin proved that enormous cultural profits would result from further work; and last year, with the monetary backing of the German Orient Society, excavations were begun upon a great scale. For the results, which have only just been announced, I am indebted to the learned secretary of the society, Dr. Bruno Gueterbock. The work last year was carried out under the general directorate of Dr. Sellin, accompanied by Dr. Felix Langenegger as expert architect, and Professar Carl Watzinger as archæologist, with a corps of two hundred native workers, who laid bare the essential features of the impregnable Canaanitish fortress within a space of three months.

That Jericho was indeed the impregnable city it is depicted in the Bible became visible before the excavations had gone very far. The plateau upon which it is situated rises, indeed, only about thirty feet above the surrounding plain. But this egg-shaped plateau, which is some 360 metres long and 160 across at its widest part, was found to be completely surrounded by a tremendously strong and well built wall of stone and brick, and within this wall was soon unearthed an equally strong citadel, with inner and outer walls and towers at the corners and finally an inner town, the inhabitants of which were thus protected against their foes by three walls, each of which was impregnable to any engines of warfare known at the time. Such were the general features of Jericho before the Destruction. In addition to the fortifications, large areas were laid bare, revealing extremely well-preserved streets of houses, dating from early Canaanitish times, and passing through a stage of Israelitish culture up to shortly before the birth of Chist. These, and the usual Kulturschichten, in the shape of successive deposits of domestic utensils, exhaust all that is known of Jericho up to this.

Only a small part of the total area covered by Jericho has so far been laid bare. But after the original trial excavations it became easy to choose the most interesting parts. First of all comes the outer circumvallation a work described by Dr. Langenegger as "cyclopean" of which some four hundred metres were cleared the parts chosen being two segments on the north and south. This outer fortification is built in two layers the lower being an escarped wall of broken stone of an average height of five metres crowned by a vertical brick wall which was originally of great height, but, unlike the still perfectly preserved stone foundation-wall, has suffered severely. The foundation-wall is extremely well built and skilfully buttressed, as is shown by the fact that the excavators found not a single vertical fissure. Dr. Langenegger describes it as "a mighty bastion," and adds that "the builders were past-masters in the art of the broken-stone construction, and their work is done as no beginner could have done it. . . . Modern wall-building with broken stone can boast," he adds, "no superiority over the walls of Jericho." This colossal wall, in addition to being steeply escarped, also bulges outward half-way up, probably to add further difficulty to an attempted escalade. It follows in curves and without angles the steep slope of the plateau, of which it is indeed essentially a buttress, the real city wall as visible from inside being the layers of brick on top. The Canaanitish architects, or, rather, military engineers, used local stone; and although they did not square it, they filled every interstice with smaller stones, and at the base placed two rows of roughly squared stones with face areas of as much as two square yards. In parts the walls show slight differences of construction, and this the German excavators interpret as proving that the southern fortifications belong to an older stage of construction.

The brick wall which crowns this gigantic work is best preserved on the north. It is about two metres thick, still stands in parts to a height of two and a half metres, and was originally six or eight metres in height. The Canaanitish brick-masters were inferior to those of Babylon in that they observed no normal format. The bricks differ much in size, and rest in mortar not very carefully laid, irregularities being got over by inserting smaller bricks or fragments of stone. Traces of the straw used to bind the bricks are plainly visible. The exact length of the circumvallation was 778 metres, and within this lay the whole city of Jericho proper, though, as in the case of European mediæval cities, building afterwards spread beyond the walls.

According to Dr. Langenegger, "Jericho in those days was unconquerably strong . . . and its menacing outline was visible from afar in the level plain of the Jordan." But strong as were its outer walls, they were not all. The double-walled citadel which lies in the northern segment of the circumvallation is a still more remarkable structure. So far, the two northern walls, which are about sixty metres in length, and small sections of the east and west walls only have been disclosed, so that it is not yet certain whether the fortress was square or oblong, or what area it covered. Both corners exposed have tremendously strong towers, the west tower covering an area of sixty square metres. Like the outer walls, the citadel is built of brick upon a solid stone foundation, the foundation in the east being composed of six layers of roughly hewn cubical limestone blocks. Here, too, the brickwork is inferior to the stonework beneath it. Between the two citadel walls run numerous transverse walls, some of which belong to older houses which the fortifiers who perhaps worked in haste had not taken the trouble to clear altogether away. There is reason to suppose that the citadel, as it now stands, belongs to later than Canaanitish times.

Such were Jericho's fortifications. The cultural life of its Canaanitish inhabitants is shown best by the network of curved streets excavated within the citadel walls. The pottery yields here are meagre, and only the smaller vessels were found unbroken. The Canaanitish vessels are mostly made with broad, projecting rims, to facilitate holding while they were carried on the head. For storing supplies at home were used neckless kettle-shaped vessels, and amphorae with necks and side-handles. All this pottery is very thick-walled, and sometimes painted with stripes of yellow ochre; but there is no sign of any regular system of ornament. That these vessels are really Canaanitish is shown by the fact that they are found only in the strata dating from before the Destruction; and from the sudden manner in which the type ceases the excavators infer that the ruin of Canaanitish Jericho was very complete, as elsewhere in Palestine Canaanitish pottery merges gradually with Israelitish types. Of bronze no trace was found. But a good idea of the state of Canaanitish culture is given from the discovery of pestle-heads, both round and pear-shaped, and of knives of obsidian and flint.

The official report of the excavations contains much more matter of importance, which I have no space to deal with at length. Isolated digging on the so-called Water-Hill in the centre of the city revealed later Israelitish houses, with successive layers showing Mediterranean influences. Dr. Watzinger points out, indeed, that even the Canaanitish finds show no Oriental influence and that all the pottery recovered is of distinct Western type.

The hope is strongly expressed here that further funds may be found to complete the excavations by unearthing the whole of the citadel, completing the exposure of the outer wall, and making trial excavations in the large area of the town which still remains untouched.

DURING the matinee of "La Femme X" at the Porte St. Martin Theatre (says the "Express" Paris correspondent), a man of seventy-four, named Letang, sitting in the third row of the stalls sprang to his feet. He was very much excited by the play and shouted to the judge in the trial scene that the prisoner (Mme. Jane Hading) was fainting, and ought to be allowed to leave the Court. "You are torturing an unfortunate woman," he shouted and as he said the words he broke a blood vessel and fell dead in the theatre.

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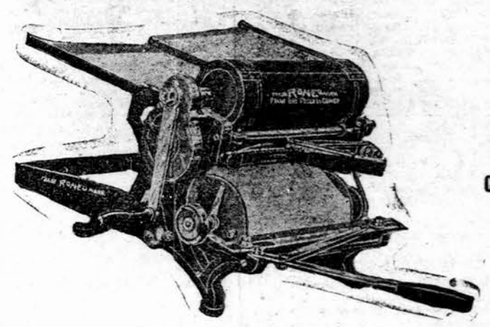

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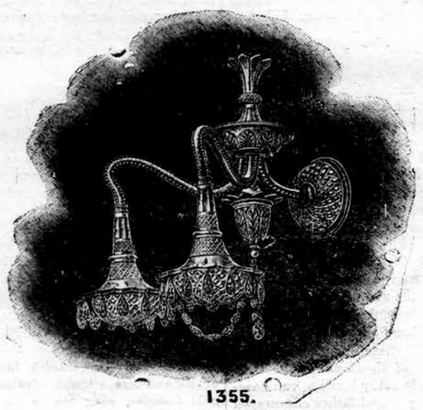

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SELF-ACQUIRED PROPERTY.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

CHHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY VS. RAMDAS CHHABILDAS AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Cohen, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy, and Company.

For the first Defendant, Ramdas :—Mr. Raikes with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchaud, Wadia and Co.

For Defendants 2 to 13 :—the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, Mr. Mangal Mani, Mr. H. C. Coyaji, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. V. P. Vaiyad, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Nadkarni, instructed respectively by Messrs Little and Co., Messrs Madhavji Kamdar, and Chotubhoy, Messrs Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Messrs Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, and others.

For Defendant 14, Keserbai, the present wife of the plaintiff, there was no appearance.

The plaintiff, a well known freight-broker and merchant, stated that he was separate from his two sons and one daughter by his first wife, Vijkorebai, and the considerable movable and immovable property he was possessed of was his own self-acquired. Ramdas, his son, a Barrister-at-Law, and his other son, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, who was Third Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, bnt who has died since the institution of the suit, averred in their joint written statement, that the property was joint-family property, and they executed the release of 15th March, 1890, under the agreement with their father, that he would bequeath to them at his death, all his property in equal shares. This agreement, they asked the Court to hold, was binding on their father. Mr. Chhabildas averred that he came to the Court for a declaration that the property now in his possession was his self-acquired property, because he was desirous that no question should arize in his lifetime or after his death, with reference to his power of disposal over the property, including about Rs. 40,00 werth of ornaments, made for his first wife, Vijkorebai.

Yesterday Mr. Raikes in opening the proceedings on behalf of his client, defendant No. 1, said that the first question to be decided in the case was whether the Court would grant a declaratory decree in its discretion. He said there was no precedent for it in the books. Plaintiff had not asked for any relief at all. The second question was whether the property was ancestral or self-acquired. He said that the release and all connected with it was hardly relevant and that the 15,000 Rupees was joint-ancestral property. It was a loan from a mixed fund. Chhabildas could not say that it was a loan from his own personal moneys. The agreement could not change its character. He said that sum was the nucleus of the whole of the present property of Chhabildas. In 1878 the Null Bazar property was bought. Chhabildas did not know whence he got the money. He produced no accounts. The family was chiefly maintained out of the rents of this property. The contention of Mr. Raikes was that accounts would show that there was a blending of funds as in Jamunabai's time. Chhabildas cannot now split up the accounts. All he had spent on Ramdas and Kursondas were out of the family property and what was over was his own.

Mr. Setalvad then opened the case on behalf of defendants No. 3, 4, and 5.

Ramdas was then examined by Mr. Raikes. Witness said that he was M.A., L. L. M., (Cantab.) and Bar-at-Law, and was the eldest son of the plaintiff. After he returned to Bombay he lived with his father. He got an allowance of about Rs. 100 a month. This amount was paid by his mother. When his mother died he had some difficulty in getting that allowance. His father said he did not like to be bothered about these allowances but he would give sufficient property to meet expenses. He agreed to that. On his mother's death, his father took a long rosary and said he would go to Panchavati and become a Narsi Mehta. On being spoken to by his old relation he heard him say he would only marry the funeral pile. Witness then narrated in detail the circumstances under which the release came to be passed by him and the late Mr. Karsondas, the Presidency Magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that when the draft of the release was shown to him, he made certain corrections in it. When the draft was handed over to him, it was quite a surprise to him. He did no more than make the alterations and showed them to his father. He had made corrections about the partition and the amount of ancestral property.

Why did you make the corrections at all?—He (father) wanted us to sign the release.

Then why correct it?—I always do that; whether I sign or not, if I see anything wrong, I correct it. That is my habit. It is natural to me.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

A SECRET COMBINE IN THE SUGAR TRADE.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

KARMALLI ABDULLA ALLARAKHIA VS. VORA KARINJI JEWANJI AND CO. AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co.

For the first Defendant :—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For the second and third Defendants there was no appearance.

His Lordship heard this case, in which the plaintiff is a Khoja merchant trading in the name of Abdulla Allarakhia and Co., the first defendant being also a Khoja merchant, while the second defendant, Rashid Alladina and Co., formerly did business as merchants at Khoja Mohalla until his insolvency; and the third defendant, Mr. R. D. Setna, is the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rashed Alladina and Co. The plaintiff prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 1,11,819-8-9 with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 27th August, 1908, that all necessary directions may be given, enquiries made etc. The facts of the case were these. Prior to July, 1906, the first and second defendants' firms were carrying on business in rivalry and competition with each other in sugar and other goods. On the 25th July, 1906, the two firms entered into an agreement to do their sugar business in partnership for one year; and it was agreed that, in order that other merchants should not know of their combination and partnership, each of the partners should do one-half of the business in his own name, and that the shipping documents should be made out, and hundees drawn in the names of the respective partners. As a matter of fact, such hundees were drawn and advances received by both defendants' firms. The plaintiff, who carries on business on a very extensive scale, was informed of the partnership, and requested to assist them by advancing monies to them and financing them, which the plaintiff agreed to do. An endorsement was made on the partnership agreement and signed by the plaintiff. The two defendants' firms thereafter bought enormous quantities of sugar on joint partnership account, although ostensibly the purchases were made separately, and as if on separate account. Shipping documents were made in their respective names, and they severally drew hundees for large amounts in respect of the sugar business. Prior to November, 1906, the two firms bought sugar worth about Rs. 2,10,000 at Mauritius, and chartered a steamer, the "Folsjo," to carry the sugar to Hongkong, to be sold there by the plaintiff as their commission agent on the plaintiff's usual terms. Five hundees, all dated 28th November, 1906, for the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,10,500, were drawn by the first defendant's firm on the plaintiff, and accepted and paid by him in Bombay. Six hundees, also all dated 28th November, 1906, were drawn by the second defendant's firm for the aggregate sum of Rs. 98,900 on the plaintiff, and accepted and paid by him in Bombay. Another large lot of sugar was shipped by the two firms by the steamer "Marie," and three hundees, aggregating Rs. 62,500 were drawn by the first defendant's firm on the plaintiff, and accepted and paid by him in Bombay. Three hundees aggregating Rs 61,800 were drawn by the second defendant, and accepted and paid by the plaintiff in Bombay. The sugar consigned by the "Folsgo" and the "Marie" was received by the plaintiff's firm in Hongkong and duly sold. The defendants agreed to the correctness of the account sales. In consequence of the insolvency of the second defendant's firm the first defendant's firm now fraudulently alleged that they were only liable in respect of the hundees drawn by them and not in respect of the hundees drawn in the name of the second defendant's firm.

THE DEFENCE.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said the reason for the terms that each of the defendants' firms should do one-half of the business, etc., was not to conceal from others the real nature of the agreement, but to bear out and give effect to the understanding between the two firms, which was that each of them should continue to do business separately; the profits and losses of one particular business being pooled upon the terms that each of the firms should finance its share of the particular business. The understanding had in fact been borne out and given effect to in the agreement. The allegations of the plaint were misleading. At the date of the agreement and for some time before, plaintiff was acting as the commission agent of the second defendant's firm in Hongkong. The plaintiff was fully aware of the understanding between the two firms. The purchases of sugar were made in accordance with the agreement and the understanding. This defendant said that the hundees drawn dy him were drawn against particular numbers of bags of sugar and the second defendant did the same. Plaintiff cashed the hundees drawn by the second defendant in contravention of the agreement, and entirely on his own responsibility. The second defendant had no authority whatever to pledge the credit of the firm of this defendant. The second defendant's firm having become insolvent in January 1908, the plaintiff appeared to have made up his mind in July 1908 to endeavour to hold this defendant's firm liable for the hundees drawn by the second defendant. This defendant denied that he ever agreed to the correctness of the accounts furnished by the plaintiff. This defendant submitted that the plaintiff should pay to him the costs of the suit.

The hearing was proceeded with.

THE JUMA MOSQUE SUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL AND ANOTHER VS. MAHOMED ALI TUNGAYKAR AND TEN OTHERS.

For the Plaintiffs :—The Advocate General, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

For Defendants :—Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, Mirza, and Mangaldas. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

Defendant No. 2, Kazi Mahomed Saley Londay, appeared in person.

His Lordship passed a consent decree in this suit yesterday. Some of the terms of the consent decree were that a meeting of the Konkani Jamat should be called as soon as possible to consider the amendment of the Mosque Trust scheme by the insertion of a clause that structural alteration to the mosque or buildings could be carried out only when voted for by three-fourths of the Konkani members present in a meeting consisting of not less than 100 members, and sanctioned by the Judge in Chambers, and by the High Court. Nor shall any part of the building be occupied by any member of the board of Mushavirs unless he be in occupation at the time of his election. The expenditure already incurred in building-works was sanctioned, and the board of Mushavirs were directed to complete the work under certain conditions. The expenses to be paid out of the funds by the board. Directions were given about legal costs of the parties, as between attorney and client. The plaintiff Gulam Husain Rogay stated that the defendants were not guilty of any act justifying their removal from the management.

MAGANLALL PARSHOTAM VS. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Mr. Indarnarayen Brijmohanlall, Vakil, High Court, writes to us: "With reference to the report of the case 'Maganlall Parshotam vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway' which appears on page 5 of your issue this morning (18th), and to the comments thereon which appear at page 7 of the same issue, I write this to state that we have applied for extension of time to appeal and the application was granted by the Full Court last Tuesday."

MR. KEIR HARDIE, speaking in Central Glasgow, referred to the action of the local Socialist party in asking Mr. Bernard Shaw to become a candidate for the Parliamentary vacancy there and said :—"I resent the contempt and ridicule that has been brought on the movement, first of all by inviting a man who has no claim to be considered as a candidate, and then publishing his buffoon letter of reply. We want to retain the self-respect of our movement."

POLICE NEWS.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Colonel Cordue (Chairman) and Mr. G. C. Plinston.

Their Worships disposed of 20 cases yesterday, including a few against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals. The accused were convicted and fined.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs S. E. Shellim (Chairman), and E. R. Khote.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASES.

Their Worships disposed of 59 cases yesterday, including two in which a Parsee and a Hindu were charged, the first with defrauding the B. B. & C. I. Railway by travelling without a ticket, and the second with travelling in a second-class compartment with a third-class ticket. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Pleader, defended the first accused. Mr. Dastur submitted that section 112 of the Railway Act under which the first accused was charged could not apply to this case. The accused had gone to Wheeler & Co's stall at the Grant Road Station to buy newspapers and when he was asked to show his ticket he told the ticket collector why he had come there.

The Court in discharging the first accused observed that the accused was not actually seen travelling without a ticket. No other evidence had been produced except that of two ticket collectors, while the defence had produced evidence of Mr. Bardi, a High Court Pleader. The accused was discharged.

In the second case the accused was charged with defrauding the Railway by travelling in a second-class compartment with a third class ticket. The accused said that he had offered to pay the second-class fare which was not accepted, and he was placed before the Court. Their Worships ordered the accused to pay the fare due and the summons fee.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. J. F. Rodrigues (Chairman) and B. N. Motiwalla.

Their Worships disposed of 14 cases yesterday, one of which was against Rama Bajee, a coachman, who was charged with driving his vehicle on Supari Baug Road in such a way as to endanger the safety of the public. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

TEAK MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me, through the medium of your valuable columns, to voice the agonising feelings of those concerned in the trade of Teak-log Timber, and to bring to the kind notice of the heads of the Police Department the state of things which has taken so serious a shape nowadays on account of the heavy and continuous strike of the coolies and the cart-men of the Teak-log timber merchants. The present strike which forms one of the links to the past three to four other strikes of the same persons, is mainly due to the long standing hardships of fines and the punishments with which these coolies and the cart-men are meted out by the Police even for slightest default under the existing Laws of "Permit", by which the teak-log merchants are required to obtain the permission of the Police for the removal of teak logs of length of 20 feet and over, beforehand. One of the conditions of the "Permit," under which the merchants and the coolies are long since labouring and most heavily suffering, and which requires the immediate attention of so generous an official as Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, who has more than once showed so conspicuously his keen interest for shaking off the fetters of anything that comes in the way of the advance ment of trade, is about the time for allowing the carts to pass; which are allowed only between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Even a person of ordinary sense would at once perceive that the time is too short for the removal of such a heavy substance as teak logs and that, too, to such a long distance like Colaba or Malabar Hill, by so slow a carrier as the bullock-carts from Tank Bunder. Although the teak-log carts which might have been detained or fined on several occasions for the violation of the laws under unavoidable circumstances, they are never known to have caused even the slightest accident or injury to soul or substance. The above fact is proof quite sufficient to stand in support of the argument advanced by the peaceful merchants of Timber who have always had their greatest pleasure to be in complete obedience to the Laws, for the abolition of the laws of the Permit and thereby conferring upon them the same equality of trade franchise, which their fellow merchant brothers are enjoying in the Town. The answer which Mr. Gell, the Police Commissioner, gave to the Deputation of the Timber merchants, who waited upon him on last Monday, the 15th instant., for laying before him the above grievance, is not less hopeful and sympathetic, for which all the teak-timber merchants are under the greatest gratitude to him; but the conditions for the past few days have been such as to require the immediate attention and prompt and final disposal.—Yours, etc.,

ONE CONCERNED.

March 17.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

Arrest of a Gharriwallah and Syce.

The Calcutta police on Monday arrested the coachman and syce of a first-class phaeton on a charge of having taken part in what is described as a brutal assault committed upon Mr. N. G. Davies, Electrical Engineer in the Cossipore Gun Foundry. On Saturday night Mr. Davies visited the Empire Theatre. At the close of the performance he got into a first-class phaeton intending to drive to Cossipore, but, on the gharry arriving in College Street, the coachman demanded fourteen annas in addition to what he had contracted for, refusing to drive any further if he did not get his terms. Mr. Davies refused to comply with this fresh demand, and alighting from the phaeton engaged a second-class gharry. On this the coachman and syce of the phaeton created a disturbance and enlisting the sympathy of several of the passers-by induced them to attack Mr. Davies. The mob, many of whom were armed with sticks, fell upon Mr. Davies and assaulted him in a most brutal manner, causing severe injuries to his face and body. On the approach of a policeman the mob dispersed. The coachman and syce of the phaeton were found to have absconded. The phaeton was seized and taken to the Thana. Superintendent Merriman assisted by Inspector Robertson of the Bow Bazar Thana, on receipt of the complaint from Mr. Davies, conducted an investigation which resulted in the arrest of the offending driver and his assistant. They will be duly placed on their trial.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championship.

The following matches were played yesterday in the Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship:—

DOUBLES.

FINAL.

J. S. Milne and R. D. England beat Lieut. Bacchus and Lieut. Stevenson, 6—4, 5—6, 6—4.

The first set was a very even struggle. 4 all was called; then Milne and England took the next two games, winning the set 6—4.

In the second set Milne and England led 2—1, but Bacchus and Stevenson playing a very steady game let 4—3 and then 5—4. Milne and England won the next game making the score 5 all, the set finally going to Bacchus and Stevenson 6—5.

In the final set it was anybody's game. One all, two all, three all and four all called. At this point Milne scoring and playing very well made the score 5—4 for his side. The last game also went to Milne and England making them thewinners by 2 sets to 1.

The following matches will be played on Saturday:—

SINGLES.

SEMI FINAL ROUND.

T. S. Milne vs. P. M. D. Sanderson.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fourteenth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 18th March.

HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Volume, Paul Pry, Admiral Crichton, Lady Cressy, T. M. S. (late Lady Metal), Pincher, Squire Alfred, Winsome, Mergul, Peria Boray and Rosewater.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 2lbs.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—About 9 furlongs.—Precious, Gladiator, Sialkote, Merrily, Antica, Hazza, Spearmint, Moscow, Hadee, Nooman, Darianoor and Young Salanic.

THE VERAR PLATE.—About 1 mile.—Jehangir, Lookman, Meerjan, Vasco, Dilerjung, Zeefat, Sanjakdhar, False Start, Nooman, Mint, Amood, Grey Falcon, Farick, Maharaj, Company, Little Gafil, Adham, Aden and The Munshi.

AUCTION PLATE.—about 5 furlongs—Sinclair, Taiseer, Duxion, Waterloo, Sabuktakeir, Milbes, Yacoot, Mundoor, Misyar, Lieutenant Henry, Lahut and Harr.

In accordance with clause 2 (e) General condition the Selling Plate is divided and the draw is as follows:—

Majuba, Malik Jaman, Sir Jamal, Prince Chestnut Sherali, Hooded Falcon, Zir, Squire Dojau, Ariff, Woolwinder, Jalmood, Rufus, Napoleon, Osborne, Rajput Surrender, Muddaries, Good, Chance, Hobyian, Hermit, Gaucho, Sir George.

THE LITTLE NURSERY HANDICAP.

	st.	lbs		st.	lbs
Zamorin	9	5	Cheehan	9	0
Wenchester	9	4	Patel	4	13
Mubrad	8	12	Priceless	8	11
Hachal	8	6	Mizhir Beg	8	9
Shazar	8	3	Durban	8	8
Patras	8	2	Contractor	8	7
Hyacinth	7	12	Defence	8	7
Hurgon	7	11	Waterloo	8	6
Malta	7	10	Tannah	8	3
Rakesh	7	8	Yacoot	8	8
Zenfandal	7	7	Inspector	8	1
Goldman	7	3	Sandid	7	6
Prime Minister	7	0			

In accordance with General condition 2 (e) the top weight in the above division has been reduced 7lbs. and the others in proportion.

In accordance with General condition 2 (e) the top weight in the above division has been raised to 9st and the others in proportion.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

Hunt Dinner.

Owing to the serious illness of Miss Clarke the dinner to the Master fixed for to-morrow, Saturday, is postponed. Notice of the date of the dinner will be given later.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The annual social gathering of the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, will be held to-morrow, Saturday. The following is the programme for the day :—

To meet at 7 a. m.
Secretary's Welcome Address, 8 a. m.
Breakfast, 8 30—9-30 a. m.
Out-door Games, 9—10 a. m.
Conversazione, 10—12-30 p. m.
Dinner, 12-30—2 p. m.
Indoor Games and Music, 2—4-30 p. m.
Presidential Address and Entertainment to the Distinguished Guests, 4-30—6 p. m.
Out-door Games, 6—7 p. m.
Refreshment, 7—8-30 p. m.
Amusements, 8-30—10 p. m.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

The following is a list of further subscriptions in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund in Italy received at the Royal Italian Consulate, Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged.	16,848	6	6
Mr. F. J. Varley, Surat	30	0	0
Mr. Gofredo Olocco	100	0	0
Mr. J. N. Dallaporta	30	0	0
Miss Winifred O. Hadow-Jhelum	10	0	0
"G. S."	25	0	0
Lodge Sir Lawrence Jenkins	50	0	0
Anonymous, Allahabad	5	0	0
Lodge "Caledonia"	100	0	0
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore	34	1	0
"F. S."	30	0	0
Through Mr. Gabri of Felice Cornaglia, Poona	300	6	6
Through Messrs. Robba and Voyaitti Messrs. Robba and Voyaitti	25	0	0
H. H. the Nawab of Sacchin	25	0	0
Mr. G. Pittarelli	5	0	0
Mr. Mahomed J. ffer	5	0	0
Mr. M. R. Chichgar	5	0	0
Mr. George A. John, Agra (2nd remittance)	25	0	0
Sig. Ghisabetti	15	0	0
Native Officers, 15th Sikhs, Nowshera	10	0	0
	Rs. 17,686	14	0

ANOTHER attempt to wreck a passenger train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is reported, a large iron spike having been found upon the line at Gobarday.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE KHANDEISH S. & W. CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders at the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Dr. Burjorji Dantra presided. Resolutions were passed authorising the Company to enter into on agreement in writing with Bai Gangabai, widow of the late Mr. Gordhandas Soonderdas, and Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, the present members of the firm of Messrs Moolji Jaitha & Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, relating to the said office, Secretaries and Treasurers and to make necessary alterations in the articles of association.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Laljee Narayenjee presided. Resolutions similar to those passed in the Khandeish Company were adopted.

THE MADRAS UNITED S. AND W. COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane Fort, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Burjorjee Dantra presided. The resolutions were passed accepting with regret the resignation from the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company tendered by Messrs Mooljee Jaitha and and Company, the present Secretaries and Treasurers and appointing Mr. Karsundas Dharamsey, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style and firm of Kursondas Mooljee Jaitha as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After the Chamber Matter is over.

For Consent Decree.

177-09 Ardeshir H D and Co J J D Souza vs Valabhdas Raghowji and another. Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

737-08 Tyabji D and Co Kurmally Abdoola Allarakbia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and others Payne and Co part-heard.

852-08 Smitham B and Co Joshi Deoji Muljiand another vs Tricumji Devkaran and others Captain and V Khunderao B and M Madhowji K and Co part-heard

900-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Keramali Abdoola Tyabji D and Co

927-07 Mulji and K. Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Merwan and others Kanga and Co.

335-08 Wadia G and Co, Manibai vs Valji Jivraj and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

348-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and other, S A Tyabji.

367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Pabaji More vs Jankibai widow and others, Smitham B and Co.

168-07 Tyabji D and Co, Krishna Gopal Ramnarayan vs Chotaram Jugonath, Payne and Co.

28-08 Ardesher J and D and Co, Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm, Pestonji R K and Co

125-07 Payne and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos and others vs Hooseeni Begum widow and others, Mirza and Mirza.

628-08 Dickshit D and S, Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji, Raghavaya B and N.

632-08 T A Ghandy, Heerbai widow vs Peeraj Lukhamsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rukhmabai widow and others Daphtary F D S B and Co Captain and V

601-07 Khanderao L and M Ramrao Bapuji Kirtikar and others vs Narayen Vinayek Kirtikar and another Daphtary F and D Khunderao L and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

389-08 Mehta D and D Ayeshabai widow vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Mahedina and others Payne and Co Part heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Asst Commissioner's Report.

509-09 Matubhoy J and M Moosabhoy M Sajan and Gulamali Gulam Hoosein vs Yacoobhoy Sajan and another Nanu H and C Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

629-06 K D Shroff Cawasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perozsha Pestonji Bharucha and another Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J Part heard

314-07 Captain and V Shaikh Abdoola Vallad Mahomed Cassum and others vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Gulamalli Mehri and another Bicknell M and R Part heard.

568-08 Kanga and P Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Bagoba Javeri and others M B Chothea Nanu H and Co. Part heard

64-09 Mulji and K Samuel Veiss vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.

332-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros the firm vs Lalbhoy Mahonlal and others Tyabji D and Co.

For Postponement.

223-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and G.

92-08 Pestonji R K and Co Hyderali Abdool Kayum vs Pralhad Venivam Vyas Mulji and K.

44-08 Mulla and M Minochre Jal the firm vs Rama Yedod Patel another M B Chothia.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lallcobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co Little and Co Thakurdas and Co Part heard.

756-07 Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Bart and others K D Shroff Part heard.

155-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Damodar Madhowji and another Payne and Co.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmohandas Ramji and others Mansooklal J and H.

393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan vs S B Fraser and Co Thakurdas and Co.

615-08 Mulji and K Parvatibai widow vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwalla and F.

For Postponement.

829-08 Captain and V Govindrao Wasoodeo vs Maneck Rustomji Sethna and others Edgelow G W and Co.

981-07 C P D'Cunha Haroon Haji Wahedina and others vs Haji Adam Oosman and others Payne and Co.

945-08 Little and Co The Albert Press Co Ld and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.

244-08 Captain and V Walbai widow vs Heerbai widow and others Bhaisanker K and Thakerdas and Co.

482-07 Payne and Co Morarji Canji and other vs Luxmichand Dhanji Shamrao M & B

IT is understood that Major Shelley, the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, is proceeding on leave and that Major Hoskyn, Chief Auditor, is to act.

ON HIRE.

PORTABLE ENGINES,

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

AND

Circular Saw Benches.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

Ballard Road, **BOMBAY.**

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of PAINTS for the year ending 31st March 1910.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tenders, or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,

Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 17TH MARCH, 1909.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

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GENERAL

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

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A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909.

AN EMPIRE ARMY.

By the last mail fuller information was received of the scheme of Empire defence drawn up by General Sir W. Nicholson, Chief of the General Staff. It has been forwarded to all the Governments of British Dominions Overseas as a result of the resolutions passed at the Imperial Conference of 1907. It is evident that no scheme of Empire defence can be of any practical use unless based on the fundamental principle of British supremacy at sea, without which no successful combination of the military forces of so widely dispersed an Empire as ours could be ensured. It is also apparent that our supremacy at sea cannot be enforced while our fleets are confined to Home waters. How then can our navy be set free? Only by the creation of a sufficient and properly trained force for Home defence, which the Territorials, however much ardour they display, cannot hope ever to be under the present scheme of voluntary enlistment and inadequate training. That will be the reply to Lord Rosebery's question in to-day's telegrams. The whole scheme of combination for Empire defence is dependent on the Home guards being capable of satisfactorily performing the work for which they are created; their numbers and their training must be such as to deter another Power from entertaining any idea of a successful invasion of the United Kingdom. The principle of maintaining our supremacy at sea is fully recognised in formulating this Imperial defence scheme, but unfortunately the inefficiency of the Territorial forces is not. It is satisfactory to note that the scheme provides that due allowance shall be made for local conditions and difficulties. There will be, therefore, no attempt to force a rigid model upon our oversea dominions, unadapted to their requirements as we have too often heard is the custom of the British manufacturer of goods for Colonial markets. The organization of the Empire forces will be planned with two distinct yet allied objects—one, local defence and the other the defence of the Empire as a whole. To carry this into effect, the organisation must be based upon the same principles throughout, especially as regards commands and staff work. The creation of an Imperial General Staff is therefore imperative and should be proceeded with at once, for as, the Memorandum informs us, "the oversea dominions are contemplating a considerable expansion of their military forces, on new principles." As the co-operation of the whole is aimed at, it is highly expedient that the military forces of the oversea states should not be reconstituted on separate lines. It is a military maxim that no organisation for defence can be effective which does not provide for offensive action, since the teachings of military history tell us that no decisive results can be brought about by passive defence. The possible necessity of concentrating the military forces of the Empire was recognised at the Imperial Conference in 1907, but concentration without combination would be to court disaster, for combination of force is the principle on which success is attained. The ideal therefore for which the Imperial General Staff will strive is an Empire Army, all portions of which shall be capable of participating in Imperial defence as part of a consolidated whole.

In order to attain this, all these parts must be trained and organised by one brain which will be the Imperial General Staff; it must therefore be "an entity throughout the Empire," says Genral Nicholson's Memorandum. But to make it so all its members must be uniformly trained, in principle and in practice, in one school. The central guiding body will be located in London. It will consider and draw up plans for defence, and formulate broad principles of general application and collect and disseminate all information that can be of use in contributing to the scheme of Imperial defence. Its branches will be everywhere, to make a study of local situations, needs and possibilities and to apply such general principles as may be adaptable to local conditions. There will be an interchange of officers between the London headquarters and the several oversea states. Thus close touch with all sections will be ensured and all cause for friction that arises from misunderstandings removed. The history of our Colonies, unfortunately, contains many instances of lamentable blunders arising from the ignorance of the Home Government in dealing with oversea States. The formation of the Imperial General Staff will be proceeded with as far as present available means exist, and it is suggested that each self-governing dominion should prepare as soon as possible a certain number of officers to undergo a course at the Camberley or Quetta Staff College. The Staff College at Camberley will for the present be the central school of military education for the Empire, but in course of time, as the military institutions of the Empire develop, it is noted that one seat of military instruction must become quite inadequate to meet all Imperial requirements outside those parts of the Empire including India, garrisoned by the Regular Army. Decentralisation must therefore ultimately become necessary when each of the oversea states will have its own school of higher military education, working in harmony with Camberley as is now the case in India. Till then, officers attending the Home and Indian colleges will have the great advantage of attending the manœuvres of large bodies of troops—an experience that will prove of incalculable value to them on taking up staff duties in their own States.

Until the expansion and reorganisation of the Oversea Forces is more fully developed, it may not be advisable that the states should take upon themselves any definite responsibilities beyond local defence, nor can it be expected that at this period they could guarantee any contingents of given strength or composition in the event of war, but the Army Council rely upon "the feelings of loyalty and affection towards the Mother-country, entertained by the oversea dominions" operating "as powerfully in the hour of trial as they did during the recent war in South Africa." But the potential value of a combination of the military forces of the Empire would be in some measure necessarily reduced unless we formulate some preliminary plans of definite action in case of emergency. The Army Council recommend therefore a careful consideration of the necessities incidental to a situation in which the oversea states of the Empire may be desirous of coming forward, as on former occasions, to the aid of the Mother-country. The creation of this Empire Army will place us in a high position amongst the military nations, but as time goes on and the scheme developes, the number of oversea Britons who will have undergone military training will reach a total that will place the armed forces of the Empire on an equality with those of any of the other Powers. Even now, Mr. Haldane, whose methods for estimating the strength of military forces in particular require explaining, calculates that we shall have as many more entitled to wear the uniform of the King as there are in the twenty-three Army Corps of the German Empire. Can it be that Mr. Haldane would wrest the title of "War Lord" from him who aspired to be "Admiral of the Atlantic" too? The military forces of the Empire must eventually reach an immense total in the numbers under training and in the reserves who have been trained, but their value as an effective force will depend on the uniformity of their organisation, training and military education of the staff and regimental officers. Therein lies the work of the Imperial General Staff.

THE CROWN AGENTS' COMMITTEE.

SOME far-reaching changes are advocated in the report of the Crown Agents' Enquiry Committee which was originally intended to report on the best method of selecting the clerical and technical staff for the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and particularly to consider the conditions of tenure, the scale of payment of salaries and pensions, and how far the arrangements in that office are in accord or can be brought into harmony with the principles governing the Civil Service. The report, however, goes much further than this, for a blow is struck at the Crown Agents' work, in so far as it is suggested, that when in a Colony firms exist able to produce articles required or to carry out works needed by the Colonial Government and arrangements can be made for adequate local inspection, such firms should be given opportunities of tendering on the same conditions as firms in England. The effect of this will be very great, for the old system laid down that all tenders must go through the Crown Agents' Office. The Colonies have never been very satisfied with the system, for it has been a check on local trade for the benefit of the Home-produced article. The Colonists, too, have little friendly interest in the Crown Agents' Office, and the more important of them would gladly be free of the shackles it imposes on enterprise; but if full effect be given to the reforms suggested in the present report, it should be possible for them to maintain satisfactory relations with the new Department in future. The Crown Agents should serve the Crown Colonies as the Agents-General now serve the self-governing Dominions, and it is evidently with this idea in their minds that the Committee incidentally suggest the establishment of a small bureau in the Crown Agents' Department "through which officials and other persons connected with the Crown Colonies visiting England could get into better touch with the Crown Agents and obtain the benefit of their good offices." The question of putting the service on the same footing as the Civil Service is raised none too soon. The Crown Agents are "selected" by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and are subject to no rule as to age-limit. The explanation of many of the existing features of the Department is to be found in the idea that it is not a Government Office, but is of the nature of a private mercantile firm doing work for Government, but outside the Government service, and, therefore, not bound by the rules applicable to Government Offices. The Committee do not think it possible, after an examination of the facts, to accept this view. An institution which is created by the Government for Government work, which cannot undertake work for private persons or bodies, and is absolutely under the control of the Home Government, is in its nature a Government Department and the Committee consider that the staff of the Department should be Civil Servants of the Crown. There is also an anomaly in the position of the Crown Agents, for though servants of the Colonies, they are subject to the instructions of the Secretary of State. The rearranging of the service would probably bring in its train far more efficient working in which the Colonies would gain much and lose nothing.

THE NAVAL DEBATE.

THE watchwords of Liberalism, "Peace, Retrenchment and Reform", have, no doubt, been abandoned, but it was not without the fullest justification that the step was taken by the Party leaders. No other course was open to them. "Scrap the Navy or make it invulnerable"—there was no other alternative, and the decision in favour of the latter, adopted by a majority of 322 to 83, is eminently satisfactory. The two-Power standard is not to be measured by "Dreadnoughts," but by efficiency to the very last button. It is probable the rapid movement of troops, which is reported to have been effected between London and Hastings might have influenced the vote to some degree, had it been carried out a day or two earlier, for it would have been accepted as demonstrating the feasibility of placing troops at any given spot where any invading army might feel disposed to land forces. But it proves nothing more than the telegram tells us—namely, that one fully-equipped battalian of Guards was carried from London to Hastings in three hundred cars in the space of three hours. Presumably this had been arranged for some days in advance, but such arrangement might not have been practicable in war. Hastings would not have been chosen but some remote part of the coast, and no notice of the enemy's selection of the spot would have been given. Still, taken at its full value, the experiment was commendable. But to defend the coast from a landing party whose operations would be covered by a battleship's guns, a battalion of Guards, doubly equipped, would have been of as much avail as a five-barred gate across a turnpike road.

THE Italian Earthquake Fund in India now amounts to Rs. 1,17,046.

THE Transport "Rohilla" is expected at Bombay next Thursday with drafts.

THE Countess of Minto and party have arrived at Darjeeling and leave for Calcutta to-morrow.

WE regret to learn that Sir Amar Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Kashmir is again rather seriously ill.

THE Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway declare a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

ALL work will be closed down this month on the Loi-Shilman Railway. There are no funds available for Frontier lines of any kind.

MR. STUART WILSON, Director General of Post Offices, left Calcutta yesterday for Madras on tour, afterwards visiting Bombay.

MR. FINNEY, second Member of the Railway Board, will be at Bombay from the 24th to the 27th, arriving at Simla on the 29th instant.

THE murderer of Mr. Macdonald was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act and executed on Wednesday at Drazinda, in the Sheraun country.

NINE Bengalis, charged with impersonating Police Officers, at Chanditola near Serampore, have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from seven days to three months.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

Mr. Gladstone's] Granddaughter a Debutante.

LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON IN GAOL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

THE first Court of the season is held to-night. For many reasons it is a notably interesting one. Rumour has it, and the great dressmaking houses do not deny that rumour for once is right, that we shall see a striking change in the style of dress worn by women of rank and fashion. The paniers of which we have heard so much and the new fulness of the skirt at the hem will make their first official appearance.

The Court bouquet, too, has recovered its former importance. White lilac rivals roses and the frail lily of the valley for the debutante's bouquet. The stiff Court bouquet is, however, rejected by a more artistic generation and the bouquets for to-night consist of a loose handful of flowers intermixed with foliage and tied round with ribbons. And speaking of debutantes Miss Dorothy Drew, now arrived at years of discretion, is to make her curtsey to-night. Little has been heard of that once famous young lady who was the sunshine of the closing years of Mr. Gladstone's life, for many years. There was a time, however, and before the period of the ubiquitous picture post card too, when photographs of Mr. Gladstone and his little grand daughter were to be found not only in all the illustrated papers but in the houses of hundreds of thousands of the G.O.M.'s admirers. Miss Dorothy loved to run barefoot and her adoring grand-father encouraged the little girl in her prejudice against shoes by having her photographed barefoot. At seven years old the little girl was taken to Windsor to see Queen Victoria. She is now a tall and stately young lady of 18 with fair hair and lovely violet eyes.

At the later Courts we shall have a Royal presentation, the first since the debut of Princess Ena, now the Queen of Spain. The Princess Royal's two daughters have now arrived at an age when they may be introduced into Society.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

The King is only waiting for the first two Courts and then he will fly to sunnier skies. A week to-day will find him at Biarritz.

His Majesty is in excellent health, thanks to the health-giving breezes of Brighton. The Queen of Watering Places is in fact proving a formidable rival to Biarritz. The King spent a pleasant week-end there last week, returning to town on Tuesday for the levee, and a member of his suite who always accompanies His Majesty confided to me that in his opinion there were not two pins to choose between the respective climates of Biarritz and Brighton.

Brighton is in high favour. At Marienbad the King has been more than once mobbed by too curious sightseers and even Biarritz cannot show a perfectly clean sheet in this respect, but the Brighton people have been models of good behaviour and have earned the warm approval of King Edward. As the guest of Mr. Arthur Sasseon, whose house is on the front—one of a long row of other houses—the King lives the life of an ordinary English gentleman. He moves freely in among the crowd through which he has to pass to gain the gardens opposite, where he enjoys an early after-breakfast cigar over his morning newspapers, motors over the Downs, pays afternoon calls and altogether has a healthy and restful holiday.

A French garden at Patcham, planned on the new—new so far as this country is concerned—system of intensive culture, attracted his attention one day and the King who is keen on horticulture spent an hour discussing the new method of cultivation with its gardener, Pierre Lecoq, one of the *maraîchers*—market gardeners—of Paris. Much to the delight of the gardener the King ate radishes and lettuces fresh from the ground and pronounced them very good, so good indeed that he is sending his own head gardener from Sandringham to spend a week at the French Garden and learn how to grow out of season delicacies.

LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON GOES TO PRISON.

The suffragettes are rejoicing in another martyr—Lady Constance Georgina Lytton, who was arrested in connection with a raid on Parliament on Wednesday and, declining to be bound over, yesterday has gone to Holloway Gaol for a month.

Lady Constance is a daughter of the famous poet, novelist, orator and statesman of the last century and "Knebworth," the palatial home of Bulwer Lytton, was the address given in the charge sheet. She is connected with a host of well-known people. Her sister Lady Betty Balfour is the sister-in-law of Mr. A. J. Balfour the late Prime Minister, her brother is the present Earl Lytton and another of her sisters Lady Emily Lytton, like Lady Betty Balfour, is an enthusiast on the subject of women's enfranchisement.

Lady Constance is the first peeress prisoner of the militant movement and in spite of family protests she decided to go to gaol, and entered Black Maria with the rest of the suffragette prisoners. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was one of the other prisoners and Miss Eva Dugdale, a niece of Viscount Peel, is also in the latest batch of martyrs. Lady Constance was given a pint of gruel and six ounces of bread for her evening meal last night. She had to strip and submit to be searched according to the prison rules and to don coarse prison-made underclothing and the green serge dress ornamented with yellow broad arrows which is the prison uniform. Her mid-day meal will consist of one ounce of fat bacon and eight ounces of beans. She will have to scrub out her cell each day, eat her food with a wooden spoon and exercise with the rest of the prisoners in the prison yard. Not a very pleasant prospect!

LADY ERNESTINE HUNT.

Another peer's daughter, Lady Ernestine Hunt, whose father is the Marquis Ailesbury, has been distinguishing herself this week by taking command of a company of mounted nurses. The First Nursing Yeomanry, although not recognised by the War Office, is obtaining many recruits in this period of territorial activity. Possibly a very smart and becoming scarlet uniform trimmed with gold braid, and a coquettish forage cap, is one of the secrets of its success. Lady Ernestine is a splendid horsewoman and since her arrival at the recruiting station in Holbern last Monday has set on foot more than one original scheme for popularising the mounted nurses. One project of the near future is a route march of nurses on horseback, which Lady Ernestine mounted on a white charger will herself lead through London.

Although I have said they are unrecognised by the War Office, the nurses consider themselves as a branch of the Territorial Force, and under the terms of their oath of enlistment they will hold themselves in readiness for foreign service in time of national need.

COTILLON FAVOURS.

The Cotillon favours given at fashionable balls just now are of very extravagant, though at the same time often strictly utilitarian character.

Hand painted white satin sofa cushions were used in one figure last week. A charming favour at one dance took the form of a dainty opera hood. There was a time when crinkled paper and tinsel would have been considered good enough material. Such confections as these opera hoods are of chiffon and silk and frilled with real lace.

Opera-glass bags of rich brocade, parasols of silk and lace, ribbons girdles, hand bags, gold bangles, etc., are to be found among up-to-date cotillon favours.

KINDRED ARTS.

To have your hair dressed with your new hat is the latest thing in hairdressing. Last year's coiffure inspired by the reign of the Merry Widow hat is obviously unsuitable for the new close fitting cloches of straw which almost hide the hair below. A few hairdressing is best for these cloches and bushies, though the necessary fullness at the front and sides is secured by a moderately high dressing in front. At the back the hair is coiled in the form of a loose figure "8," a style much in vogue some years ago.

Everyone is commenting on, and many are bewailing, the entire absence of feathers from the new hats. Last season we rioted in feathers. Ostrich plumes were joined together until feathers sixty or seventy inches long were made up and swirled round the brims of the gigantic hats of the day. This spring there is not a feather to be seen. Trimmings are excessively simple. Often an ornamental straw is made up into rosettes and bows for the trimming. A huge jet or jewelled cabochon in a dull setting is a fashionable addition to millinery. A wreath of tiny flowers and a bow of velvet form the scheme of decoration on other hats. Anything but feathers in fact!

COLOURS OF THE SEASON.

What is the new colour is the question that women are putting to their dressmakers just now. It is a question which may be answered in many ways, for though there are many uncommon and novel shades demonstrated in the new fabrics, there is no sign yet of any one colour predominating to the eclipse of the other.

There is certainly a good deal of green and, while other colours are being presented in soft and subtle shades, the green favoured is a clear leaf green known as pistachio. A mulberry shade is again very popular and there are several deep grape tones worth consideration. The new mauves have a good deal of blue in them. Bois de rose and ashes of rose, both exquisite faded rose tints are very beautiful. Malmaison pink for those who like brighter colourings is having a considerable vogue just now. Like pistachio, malmaison pink needs a touch of dull black.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I understand that the Rules under the District Municipal Act (III of 1901) are being prepared.

The Election Rules framed under the former Act state that a person is qualified to vote inter alia who is a servant of Government, or of "any public body, or of any Corporation or of any Registered Company under the Indian Companies Act, whose salary is not less than Rs. 20 per mensem."

Our Bandra Municipal authorities, I understand, do not consider it proper to give the same privilege to persons employed under Merchants, Lawyers, Engineers, or such other persons whose salary is not less than Rs. 20 per mensem.

If it is proper to allow the Clerks to Employees of the Registered Companies such as Mills, Printing Press and Railway Company, including Fitters, Compositors, Jobbers, Carpenters and such like other persons, why the employees of the class mentioned in para. 3 of this my letter, who, I can safely say, are not less intelligent than those of the Registered Companies. If I am not mistaken the Voters' list contains names even of hack victoriawallas and the bullock cartwallas owing to the fact they pay Municipal wheel-tax over four rupees a year.

I therefore wish to lay this brief fact before the authorities concerned, so that they may give their due consideration to these few lines in justice to the rate-payers and the residents in general. About the time of the last triennial General Election the Bandra Municipality declined to enlist the name of the employee of any of the firms on the ground that he did not fulfil any of the qualifications required as per Rule 6 of the District Municipal Election Rules 1891. A representation had been made to the Bandra Municipality to have the General Election instead that of Ward and I think that would suit well from the fact, that at the first two Elections under Act II of 1884 the Public were able to elect persons of all classes for the Board.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

EFFECT IN GERMANY.

Demonstrations in London.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO SUPREMACY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Two great Navy demonstrations have been summoned in the City.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. McKenna stated that Great Britain had seventeen slipways suitable for "Dreadnoughts" and others could be prepared in good time.

Mr. Arthur Lee denounced the Government's parsimony and procrastination and urged that eight "Dreadnoughts" should be ordered immediately.

A Radical motion in favour of a Peace Policy was withdrawn amid cheers.

Mr. Macnamara said that there need be no anxiety that the Government would meet the situation.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

In the course of the debate on the Naval Estimates last night, Mr. Macnamara regretted the necessity for the increase, but said that there was no alternative between scrapping the Navy and making it invulnerable. He, (Mr. McKenna) and Mr. Lambert had worried out the matter alone without being dictated to by experts.

Mr. Asquith said that the Government's proposals more than maintained the two-Power Standard, which was not measured in Dreadnoughts."

Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Henderson dissociated the Labour Party from the sentiments expressed by Mr. Ward. They attacked the Premier for abandoning the watchwords of Liberalism and opposed the motion to proceed with the items, which was however carried by 322 votes against 83.

Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the *Times* this morning, says that the real result of the Naval revelation is the necessity of enquiry as to the adequacy of the Territorial Forces as a defence.

The sympathetic and courteous tone of the Naval debate in the House of Commons has produced the most agreeable impression in Berlin.

LATER.

The naval situation continues to be the absorbing topic. The "Standard," the "Morning Post," and the "Daily Express" attack Sir John Fisher for his failure to notify the danger to the country.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

In the German Reichstag to-day, Herr von Tirpitz, Minister for Marine, said that he failed to understand the English figures. Germany, in the autumn of 1912, would have thirteen "Dreadnoughts," according to the programme.

THE KING AND AEROPLANES.

Visit to Pau.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

King Edward visited Pau yesterday and witnessed flights of the Wright aeroplane.

RAPID TROOP-MOVING.

Successful Rush to the Coast.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

An experiment of rushing troops to the coast was tried to-day.

A battalion of Guards, with full baggage, dashed to Hastings in three hours. Three hundred cars were lent by owners and the experiment was a complete success.

SLEEPING SICKNESS AT ADEN.

An Imported Case.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Captain Hardy, of the Army Medical Corps, has died at Aden of sleeping sickness, caught in Nyassaland.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The death is announced of Earl Egerton of Tatton.

Lord Wilbraham, first Earl Egerton of Tatton, was born at Tatton Park, January 17, 1832, and was the eldest son of William Tatton Egerton, first Baron Egerton of Tatton, and Lady Charlotte Loftus, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Ely. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Second Class Mods.), Second class Law and Modern History, B.A. (1851), M. A. (1862). He married, first, in 1857, Lady Mary Sarah, eldest daughter of the second Earl Amherst, and secondly in 1894, Alice, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, eldest daughter of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart. He was M.P. for Cheshire 1858-68, Mid-Cheshire, 1868-83; was Chairman of Quarter Sessions, 1873-83; Ecclesiastical Commissioner, 1880, Chairman of Manchester Ship Canal, 1887-94, Chairman of Royal Commission on Blind and Deaf Education, 1886-87, late hon. Major Earl of Chester Yeomanry Cavalry, Chairman of Church Defence Institution 1873-1874, Governor of Queen Anne's Bounty, Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was also a successful breeder of race horses and was at one time President of the Royal Agricultural Society and the Shire Horse Society. Amongst the works which he published was a "Handbook of Oriental Arms," which he was a keen collector.]

THIRTY-FIVE Irishmen attended the St. Patrick's dinner at the Saturday Club, Calcutta, on Wednesday night, Mr. T. Bornhill presiding.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Drastic Changes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Bill for the revision of the American tariff has been introduced into Congress and referred to Committee. The Bill makes various increases in the duties on luxuries for revenue purposes and more reductions, cheapening clothes and tools. The difference between the minimum and maximum tariffs is about 20 per cent. Spices, which are now free, will pay an average of 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Tea, now free, will pay eight cents per pound if imported directly, and nine cents if imported indirectly. The Bill also provides for reciprocal free trade with the Philippines.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The American tariff places coffee on the free list and taxes cocoa four cents per pound. It largely reduces duties on iron and steel.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Conference still Necessary.

SERVIA WARNED.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Replying to Austria's notification, that she has reached an agreement with Turkey, M. Isvolsky declares that this does not affect the necessity of submitting the Bosnian question to the Conference, and Russia is prepared to negotiate with a view to summoning the Conference.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Belgrade learns that representatives of the Powers will again intervene with Servia in favour of peace. Servia will be given to understand that in the event of war she will remain entirely isolated and cannot expect assistance from any quarter.

A communique issued in Vienna states that Austria does not object in principle to the Russian note—in fact she desires a conference to legalise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But the matter would be simplified by the Powers previously notifying Austria of their assent on the different points.

RUSSIAN FLEET VISITS ENGLAND.

Men Feted in London.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A Russian Squadron is visiting Portsmouth. The officers and men travelled to London to-day and were much feted.

A RUNAWAY EXPRESS.

Crashes through Waiting-rooms.

FIVE KILLED: TWENTY INJURED

LONDON, MARCH 18.

An express train, with nobody on the engine, dashed into the terminus at Montreal at forty miles an hour, crashing through two waiting-rooms, into the street, and killing five persons and injuring twenty. The passengers were unhurt. It appears that when two miles from the station the boiler plug blew out, throwing off the engine-driver and fireman. The latter was killed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BURMA.

Half a Lakh Damages.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 18.

A destructive fire broke out this morning at 4 o'clock in the western portion of the town, causing 19 houses to be burnt down. The damage is estimated at over half a lakh of rupees. Incendiarism is suspected. A number of poor Burmese families have been rendered homeless.

INVESTITURE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

The Governor of Madras held an Investiture at the Banqueting Hall last night, at which the Prince of Arcot was invested with the insignia of the K.C.I.E.; Dr. A. G. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, and Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Charriar with the C.I.E.; Dewan Bahadur R. Ragunatha Row with the C.S.I.; and Miss L. Hart, of the American Mission, Vellore, with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

In his speech at the conclusion of the ceremony, referring to Mr. Ragunatha Row, the Governor said that he had given excellent proof of the truth, that the best loyalist was also the best Indian.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Continued Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

The number of plague deaths in India rose last week to 4,698, the Punjab reporting 1,177, Bombay Presidency 924, the United Provinces 839, Bengal 477, Burma 304, the Central Provinces and Berar 427, Rajputana 314, the Mysore State 91, the Hyderabad State 2 and the Madras Presidency 31.

MR. J. H. LOVELL, acting Junior Inspector of Railways, Bombay, has six months' leave from the 17th proximo.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Lord Morley's References.

FURTHER PROTESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 18.

The "Pioneer" understands that the opinion quoted by Lord Morley last week, regarding the view taken on this side of the Provincial Executive Councils, was that of the Government of India, formally transmitted to the Secretary of State. It is unfortunate that Reuter's short message of the 11th instant should have caused this point to be obscured.

"When the full text of Lord Morley's statements are received," the "Pioneer" says, "we shall probably be able to appreciate his reference to the Government of India on the 9th instant and to the Viceroy on the 11th."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

At to-morrow's meeting in Madras, in connection with the India Councils Bill, a resolution is to be moved, seconded and supported by Mahomedans, to the effect that, "while sympathising to the full with the Mahomedans' claims for representation on the Councils of the Empire, this meeting does not approve of separate electorates, but considers that Hindu and Mahomedan electorates should be the same and that Government should meet the claims of the Mahomedans by appointing them to nominated seats."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

A meeting at the Town Hall here is announced for next Wednesday to consider the Reform Scheme in its relation to partition,

The Behar Landholders' Association have cabled to Lord Morley deploring rejection of clause 3 of the India Councils Bill and praying for its restoration.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE

Conclusion by 10th April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The "Statesman" understands that there is now no possibility that the Conspiracy trial at Alipore will conclude before the 10th April. Mr. Norton has intimated that he will be unable to finish his address before Saturday evening, when he will have been speaking for 14 days. Mr. Dass will take ten days for his reply on behalf of Arabindo Ghose. After this it is expected that Mr. Bannerjee, who is defending Barindro Ghose and eight other accused, will take up one day. Messrs. Mitter, M. N. Roy and J. N. Roy, will also require one day each. Mr. O. P. Ghose will take two days and the Vakils a day between them. Mr. Norton's reply will occupy another day and the delivery of the judgment one more.

MOREHAL DACOITY CASE.

Withdrawal of Confessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The new trial of the six men charged in connection with the Morehal dacoity case commenced before Mr. S. N. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, Serampore, yesterday, where the usual withdrawal of confessions took place.

BIGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Cross-examination Continued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

In the Bighati dacoity case, before the Special Tribunal to-day, the cross-examination of Panna Lal Chatterjee was concluded, and that of Kishori Mohan Roy, the complainant in the case, was commenced.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta's Death-roll.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Two thousand one hundred and seventy-nine small-pox cases, with 1,817 deaths, have occurred in Calcutta since the beginning of last January, the deaths during the past three weeks being the highest; but the worst of the epidemic is now believed to be over.

CALCUTTA PORT DEFENCE VOLUNTEERS.

New Artillery Unit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Government have sanctioned the formation of a new artillery unit in the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, with six Maxim guns to start with, and drilling is going an actively under Major J. Taylor and Lieutenants H. Morris and A. W. Dods, who are the first officers.

BENGAL-DOOARS RAILWAY.

Bagrakot to Sivok.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The survey on the metre-gauge has been sanctioned of the extension of the Bengal-Dooars Railway, from Bagrakot to Sivok. This proposed extension is important, as tapping Tibet trade, which comes down via the Teesa Valley from Gartok.

MR. A. F. L. HARRISON takes charge of the current duties of the office of Sanitary Engineer, Eastern Bengal and Assam, vice Housden proceeding on leave.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Quinquennial Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The quinquennial review of education in India for the period 1902-1907, which is now published here, is little more than a summary of progress made. The principal point of interest which it brings out is that a definite change in the direction of educational activity is taking place. In the preceding quinquennial there was an exceptionally rapid increase in the number of students receiving instruction in arts colleges and the actual decrease in the number of pupils attending primary schools now.

The number of pupils in higher institutions is increasing at a lessened rate, while the vernacular education of the masses, the growth of which had been arrested, is expanding more rapidly than at any time since 1871-72.

SEDITION AT SATARA.

An Arrest effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 18.

The Police searched Gokhale's house in Vyankatpura here on Tuesday and arrested Brahme Ramdas at Satara Road Station the same evening. They also searched Manoharpant Abhyankar's house at Wai on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the police took papers from Gokhale's house, but found nothing in Abhyankar's. The cause of the searches and arrest is unknown.

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 18.

The Bomb case was committed to [the Sessions on Tuesday last. The previous four sittings were occupied in examining the Deputy Superintendent Rasidkhan on blasting powder, the Waiz vendor, and in taking accused's statements. All four retracted their confessions recorded before the magistrate.

THE "PRATOD" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 18.

The Editor of the "Pratod," Mundale, has been sent to Yerouda to-day. He is suffering from chronic dyspepsia and lost four pounds while at Kashad.

THE ALIPUR MURDERER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The body of the Alipur murderer, who is to be executed to-morrow, will be cremated inside the jail precincts.

A SACRILEGE.

Gold and Silver Cross Stolen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The Chaplain of the Roman Catholic Church at Howrah has reported to the police that a gold and silver cross has been stolen from that place of worship.

CROPS IN INDIA.

Condition Satisfactory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The second general official memorandum on the total Indian wheat crop of the present season, to-day issued by the Commercial and Intelligence Department, shows an increase of four million acres under this crop as compared with last year, but a decrease of a million acres as compared with the average of the past quinquennium. The report adds that on the whole the condition of the crop is satisfactory, except in the United Provinces, where it is poor on unirrigated land.

The second general official memorandum on the rape, mustard and linseed crops is also issued. It estimates in the case of rape and mustard that there is a net expansion of 353,500 acres, or 10·8 per cent., on the figures of last year, but a shortage of 156,300 acres, or 4 per cent., on the average. In the case of linseed, there is an estimated expansion of 447,000 acres, or 33·8 per cent., on the figures of last year, but a shortage of 738,000 acres, or 29·2 per cent., as compared with the past five years. The average condition of the rape, mustard and linseed crops is satisfactory or good, except in Bengal, where a shortage of rain has done serious damage.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW, K. C. B., "Commanding Southern Army accompanied by Major C.A.F. Hocken, D.A.A. G. and Major H. D. Parr, Assistant Military Secretary, leave Bombay to-day by the British India Steamer "Linga" for Karachi.

MR. A. H. S. ASTON, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, and Captain W. H. Bamber, Master B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Kasara," have been to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the collision in the Dock Channel at Bombay between the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s s. s. "Godavari" and a Machwa on the morning of the 27th February. The investigation will be held at the Esplanade Police Court.

To help the unemployed in the town, the Mayor of Yarmouth has arranged to hold a whist drive at the Town Hall. He has succeeded in obtaining all the requisites free, and induced his friends to present the prizes to be competed for. In this way it is hoped to hand over the whole proceeds to the Distress Committee who will utilise the money in finding work for the unemployed.

MISS CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Yesterday's Bulletin.

Miss Clarke's condition causes very grave anxiety.
Government House, March 18.

Public Prayers.

THE Bombay Hindu Mahajan met at the Nar-Narayen Temple, Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road yesterday morning and offered special prayers for the speedy recovery of Miss Clarke.

A large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon in the Anjuman Atash Behram at Dhobi Talao to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of Miss Clarke. Dastoor Kaikhusro Jamaspji Jamaspashana conducted the prayers.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, Vice-President of the Atash Behram Committee, addressing the meeting, said that all most respectfully sympathised with the energetic representative in this Presidency of H.M. the King in his present anxiety. His Excellency Sir George Clarke had only recently sustained a serious loss in the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and the present anxiety, therefore, must be falling with double rigour on him. It was the earnest prayer of them all that the good daughter of a good and sympathetic father, that Miss Clarke was, might speedily recover her health.

Dastur Kaikhusro assisted by other priests then offered prayers, the whole assembly standing up and joining. Dastur Kaikhusro said that the Parsee religion taught them always to trust to Almighty God in their distress, and they therefore earnestly prayed to Him to spare the daughter of their beloved Govenor, Sir George Clarke.

Mr. S B Katrak said that the heart of every man and woman in the Presidency went out to His Excellency in his present anxiety, and they all earnestly prayed that God in His infinite mercy might avert a calamity.

The proceedings then terminated.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Sixteen Persons Injured.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Ahmedabad Mail Train collided with a local train which was waiting between Parel and Mahaluxmi stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The local train was waiting because the Mahaluxmi distant signal was against it. The mail train which came up from behind passed the Parel Running Shed signal and ran into the local train, smashing a third class bogie carriage attached behind the local train. Mr. Edward, guard in charge of the local train, heard the noise of the train coming up from behind. Heavy fog made it absolutely impossible at the time for him or Mr. Gillespie, the driver of the mail train, to see anything round them. Mr. Major, the second guard, in the front brakevan of the mail train, jumped down in time and escaped unhurt, but Mr. Pherozeshah Godwadia, the guard in the rear brakevan, was badly injured, some of his teeth also being knocked out.

About 16 persons were more or less injured including Captain Nash, of the Volunteer Corps, who was a passenger by the mail train; Mr. Hudson, mail train attendant, Mr. Francis DeSouza, bandsman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers and Mr. H. G. Salmon, a passenger in the local train. The rest are all Hindus with the exception of two Parsees, the Guard Pherozeshah and Edulji Dinshaw, gateman at Carnac Bridge station. All these have sustained but slight injuries except Mr Francis DeSouza, Mr. Pherozeshah, Guard, Mahadev Nana, brakesman of the Borivli local, and Ramchandra Gopal, a clerk in the Bombay Municipality, who have sustained rather serious injuries.

The injured persons who needed assistance were treated by Dr. Meher Homji, and their wounds were dressed at the Parel Railway Dispensary.

On the news of the accident being received at the Grant Road Station, Mr. W. Welsh, Dr. Meher Homji, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Robinson, D.T.S., and Mr. Dosabhoy Dadabhoy, Stationmaster, Grant Road, and Mr. Mirza and Mr. Sabnis of the Railway Police, Mr. Dosabhoy piloted trains from Parel to Grant Road, while the Stationmaster at Parel piloted trains from Parel to Dadar. The traffic was completely stopped for about an hour. The line was cleared at 9-15 a.m. when trains began to work on both the lines.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report issued, in the afternoon, is as follows:

Yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock the up mail train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, collided slightly with an up local train, between Lower Parel and Mahaluxmi.

Immediate steps were taken to work on the single line between Mahaluxmi and Lower Parel, until the up road had been cleared and double line working was re-started at 9-40. The following persons, local passengers, are reported to have received injuries:—

(1) S. Sunderesa Ayar, 666, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

(2) Ramchandra Gopal, Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality.

(3) Bhiwa Nana, a coolie in Garlic Company.

(4) D. M. D'Souza, an Overseer, Silk Mill.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW DOCKS.

On Wednesday night a portion of the southern extremity of the south dam of the New Docks suddenly subsided, the water rushing in through the breach.

Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, the contractors, had the whole of their staff concentrated yesterday morning at the place where the breach had occurred. Earth was conveyed to the spot as fast as possible in railway trucks and boats and by noon yesterday they succeeded in effectually filling up the opening and preventing the inrush of water.

This particular portion of the dam needs to be specially strengthened as it is exposed to the full force of the incoming tide.

It will be remembered that the wall of this same dam wholly subsided during the last monsoon and had to be built up anew, which must have meant a considerable additional outlay of money to the contractors.

THE execution of Charu Chandra Bose, the murderer of the late Ashutosh Biswas will take place inside the Alipore Jail this morning.

THE MAFIA is again active in Sicily, and several of its members have lately been "executed" for failing in their duty. A youth was found hanging from a tree. Although he had been stabbed in eighteen places, he was still alive when cut down, and stated that he was one of six who had been sentenced to death. He could not say what had happened to the other five.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's Rooms yesterday Mr. James MacDonald presiding.

The Election of the following 36 new members since the last meeting was announced:—

Mr. W. Ward (Ootacamund), Mr. A. K. Graham (Bombay), the Mess President, 6th Light Infantry, (Jhansi), Mr. M.M.L. Currie, I.C.S. (Rajanpur), Mr. R.S. Garrett (Ajmere), Mr. H.E.W. Martindell (Shwebo), Lt.-Colonel F. Fitz Gibbon, R. A., (Jubbulpore), H. H. Bijaya Singhji, Bahadur, (Dungarpur), the Mess Secretary, R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," (Bombay Harbour), Mr. L. Sreenivassraghaya Aiyer (Ranipettai), Capt C. E. Palmer, I. M. S. (Kohat), Mr. D. Macintyre (Chitral), Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S. (Thana), Mr. S. C. Clayton (Satara), Mr. G.F. Paddison, I. C. S., (Berhampore), Mr. R. T. Foster (Bangalore), Rev. Thomas Rowan (Panchgani), Sirdar Anandrao Scindia (Gwalior), Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I. C. S., (Baroda), Mr. R. S. Skinner (Bilaspur), Mr. C. T. Mullins (Guntur), Dr. Armstrong Smith (Bombay), Mr. H. W. Waite (Ferozepore), Capt. G. W. Hemans (Bolarum), Lt. P. D. C. Johnston (Dilkusha), Mr. Oscar Kauffmann (Marburg, Germany), Major T. W. Irvine, I. M. S. (Udaipur), Major Richard Heard, I. M. S., (Lyallpur), Captain S. S. Flower (Ghiza, Egypt), Dr. C. A. Bentley, M. B., D. P. H. (Calcutta), Mr. R. D. Dickie (Padouk), Mr. H. H. Gallie (Padouk), Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., (Bombay), Sir Tatton Sykes (York, England), Mr. S. Prem Narian Pandit (Jaipur), Capt. J. J. Urwin, M. B., (Motihari).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum:—

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

CONTRIBUTION.	SOCIETY.	CONTRIBUTOR.
Skin of an Indian Lion.	Gir Forest, Kathiwar.	H. H. Nawab of Junagadh.
Jackal Skin	Mubammerah ...	Lt. A. T. Wilson.
2 Fox skins	do.	do.
Head of Himalayan Thar.	Almora	Through Maj. F. Wall, I.M.S.
Head of Goral ...	do.	do.
Head of Serow ...	do.	do.
1,600 Bird Skins..	.....	Maj. H. J. Walton, I. M. S.
Punjab Red-vented Bulbul.	Jalum	Capt. A. Delme Radcliffe.
Hume's White-eared Bulbul.	do.	do.
Himalayan Whistling Thrush.	do.	do.
Scully's Wood Owl	Dungagali.....	Capt. J. Lindsay Smith.
Mrs. Humes's Pheasant.	Haka, Chin Hills, Burma.	F. Venning.
2 Red Spur Fowl	Kheri District....	A. R. Wood.
1 Lapwing	Bengal	C. M. Inglis.
Common Coot (White variety)	Thar & Parkar Dist., Sind.	M. D. Mackenzie.
Common Snipe (variety).	Pithro, Sind.....	W. Z. Nicholas.
Solitary Snipe ...	Garhwal	A. G. Lyell.
Large Cormorant.	Jelum	Capt. A. Delme Radcliffe
1 Gull (immature)	Mimber, Burma.	G. H. Stewart.
2 Shovellers (male & female)	Kharagodha ...	S. H. Prater.
Pinkheaded Duck.	Singu, Upper Burma.	E. R. Jardine.
Pintail (female) ..	Dinapore	F. M. Luco, I.C.S.
White-winged Wood-Duck.	Tenasserim	K. C. Macdonald.
Teal	Haka, Chin Hills, Burma.	F. Venning.
Baikal Teal	Lyallpur	Capt. J. Lindsay Smith.
10 Lizards	Srinagar.....	F. Mitchell.
5 Frogs.....	Srinagar	do.
Several Chameleons.	Thana Dist.	C. E. L. Gilbert.
2 Snakes	Satara	Capt. A. Delme Radcliffe.
1 Cobra	Bombay.....	H. B. Saxby.
1 False Himalayan Viper.	Upper Burma ...	D. H. Boyle.
1 Snake	Sudra.....	Capt. E. O'Brien.
2 Snakes	Siam	B. A. Boxhill.
2 Sea Snakes	Boshire	H. M. S. Lapwing.
Several Fish	Srinagar	F. Mitchell.
106 Beetles of 51 species.	Various	H. M. Lefroy.
A number of shells	Bengal	Dr. W. Forsyth.
One Crab	Bay of Bengal ...	do.
A collection of Butterflies	Chanda. C.P. ...	D. O. Witt, I.F.S.
1 Indian House Crow (variety)..	Jullunder	L. C. Glascock.
1 Common green Whip Snake ...	Umaria.....	W. S. Killing.

Minor contributions from Messrs. A. Montgomerie, A. Kirke Smith, Berriman Vears, and Major H. A. Magrath.

EXHIBITS.

KATHIAWAR LION.

The attention of members was drawn to the skin of a fine Kathiawar lion which was exhibited and which had been obtained for the Society through the generosity of H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh and through the instrumentality of two of the Society's members, Mr. G. H. Hill, I.C.S. and Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S. The lion was shot by Mr. Dudley Myers. The skin is being sent to England for mounting.

The Honorary Secretary exhibited some West Indian Bananas "musa cavendishii" which he had grown in Bombay and members present were requested to try them and report whether they preferred them or not to the local varieties of plantain. He mentioned that 126 fruits were on the first bunch.

The collection of snakes which had been mounted by Mr. Kinnear for the Medical Congress was exhibited and greatly admired.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1908.

The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. L. H. Savile, presented the statement of accounts for 1908, which he observed, showed a satisfactory result. The subscriptions for the year were Rs. 17,094-13-3 showing an increase of Rs. 1,822-7-2 over the previous year. The entrance fees were Rs. 1,480 compared with Rs. 1,440 for 1907 and 160 new members had been elected during 1908 against 157 in 1907.

The accounts having been audited and found correct were duly passed.

ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected as office bearers for the present year:—

President:—H. E. Sir George Clarke, P.R.S. G.C.I.E.

Vice Presidents:—Revd. F. Dreckmann, S. J., Mr. J. D. Inverarity, B.A, L.L.B. and the Hon'ble Mr. N. C. Macleod.

Managing Committee:—Vety. Col. G. H. Evans, Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker, F.Z.S, Mr. E. Comber, F.Z.S, Mr. E. E. Green, F.E.S, Professor G. A. Gammie, Mr. T. R. Bell, I.F.S., Col. W. B. Bannermann, I.M.S., Mr. H. Bulkley, Mr. C. L. Burns, Revd. E. Blatter, S.J., Major G. Lamb, I.M.S., Capt. W. Glen Liston, I.M.S., Mr. H. Macnaghten, Mr. H. Maxwell Lefroy, Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., Lt.-Col. A. Newnham, Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., (Retd.), Mr. G. M. Ryan, Major F. Wali, I.M.S, C.M.Z.S. and Mr. J. Wallace, C.E.

Honorary Librarian:—Mr. B. D Richards.

Honorary Treasurer:—Mr. L. H. Savile (ex-officio.)

Honorary Secretary:—Mr. W. S. Millard (ex-officio).

THE JOURNAL.

The Secretary announced that the Index number (No. 5, Vol. XVIII) of the Society's journal had just been published and as No. 1, Vol. XIX would be ready in a few weeks the two numbers would be posted together to up-country members.

PAPER READ.

The following paper was then read:—

The History of the Sea Cocoanut (Lodoicea Seschellarum) by Rev. E. Blatter, S. J.

IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

Army Council's Scheme.

The document which, as we have already learned, was recently presented to Parliament embodying the views of the Army Council on the subject of the creation of an Imperial General Staff is of far-reaching importance. It will be recalled that the need for such an organisation was affirmed by the last Imperial Conference, and that it was then decided that the Chief of the General Staff should put forward definite proposals to give effect to that resolution. This has been done by General Sir William Nicholson in an exhaustive memorandum which covers the whole field.

It should be added here that the memorandum, together with a covering letter to the Colonial Office from Sir Edward Ward on behalf of the Army Council, has been forwarded to the Governors of the self-governing Colonies, and the observations of the respective Governments upon the proposals are now being awaited. In a telegraphic despatch the Canadian Government have already indicated their general acceptance of the principles laid down.

In his letter to the Earl of Crewe, Sir Edward Ward states and Sir William Nicholson's paper is based on the general principles embodied in the statement made by the Secretary for War, which received the cordial approval of the Conference.

He adds that the Army Council are well aware that the self-governing Domiaions can give no guarantee that contingents of any given strength or composition will be forthcoming for service in any part of the Empire in the event of a great war. "At the same time, they fully realise that the feelings of loyalty and affection towards the Mother Country entertained by the overseas Dominions will operate as powerfully in the hour of trial as they did during the recent war in South Africa, and although they may be unable to undertake definite responsibility for anything beyond local defence, it would still be well, in organising for such defence, to consider the necessities incidental to a situation in which the Dominions beyond the seas desired to give effective military service association with the troops of the Mother Country. Such a contingency has been kept in view."

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Prefacing his statement with the remark that we are now practically only at the beginning of the creation of military forces on an important scale in the oversea Dominions Sir William Nicholson lays down at the outset the broad lines on which he conceives the problem should be approached.

In order that the several parts of an Imperial Army may be able to act in close combination, they must, he says, be organised on the same general principles, especially as regards the system of command and staff duties. "Combination of effort is a fundamental principle of war and the existence of different schools of thought in an army is fatal to such combination. The ideal to be arrived at is that all divisions of a military force should be capable of acting in war as parts of a whole. This ideal can only be fully realised when all the parts are organised and trained by one brain, and in the modern army that brain is the General Staff. The General Staff must therefore be an entity throughout the Empire, and to make it so all its members ought to be uniformly trained in principles and practice in one school under one head."

DUTIES OF A GENERAL STAFF.

Proceeding to deal with the duties which an Imperial General Staff would have to discharge, Sir William Nicholson emphasises the essential condition to be borne in mind which is that the true and only objects to be attained are:—

I. Efficient preparation for war in peace time.

2. Successful conduct of war in war time.

No solution of the problem, he adds, can be effective unless it is governed by these factors.

In the first place a central guiding body is necessary to consider and draw up plans for the defence of the Empire as a whole, to study and formulate broad principles of general application, and to collect and disseminate general information. In the second place, local branches are required to study local needs and local possibilities, and to supervise the application of broad general principles under local conditions. Both in peace and war the General Staff must be regarded as a large organisation consisting of a central body, with branches stretching out to all the various units of an army. "If it is to carry out the duties allotted to efficiently it is evident not only that all its members must be highly educated and trained but that its work must be carried out on common principles in all parts of the Empire. It is therefore a necessity that the Imperial General Staff should have one recognised head to ensure uniformity of method and purpose. That head can only be the Chief of the General Staff in London who must become the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, if we are to have a really efficient organisation."

HOW IT SHOULD BE CREATED.

It is suggested that under the more or less direct supervision of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the General Staff organisation for the Empire should be built up gradually on the following lines:—

1 The central body having its headquarters in London, and working directly under the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

2 Local sections in the United Kingdom, in each of our regular garrisons abroad in each self-governing Dominion, and in India. These local sections, except in the case of the smaller foreign garrisons, might be subdivided into the local headquarters, and the staff with local troops. Each section should have a chief at its head; and it would deal with questions connected with (1) local defence, and (2) the training of troops on lines similar to those now followed for the United Kingdom by the Training Directorate at the War Office.

In this organisation, as applied to the self-governing Dominions, each chief of a local section of the General Staff would be the adviser of his own government, as well as the head of all General Staff officers in his section, whether at his headquarters or with the troops.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

In regard to the training of officers for the General Staff, the importance of uniformity in the system of education is insisted on. This would be secured by recognising the Staff College at Camberley as the central school of military education for the Empire, and by filling at the outset, to such extent as may be approved by the respective Governments of the oversea Dominions, the most important instructional appointments by Camberley graduates. Uniformity should also be secured in the system of selection of regimental officers for staff college courses, and in the entrance examinations, curriculum, syllabus, and teaching at the several staff colleges.

Finally, uniformity should be aimed at in the carrying out of staff duties, by encouraging graduates of the staff colleges, who aspire to holding the more important General Staff appointments, to undergo a further course of training in England or India; and by arranging for a systematic interchange of officers of the various appointments throughout the Empire.

"It is fully recognised," adds Sir William Nicholson, "that the system proposed would not produce an ideal General Staff at once. To do so

is a matter of years, which renders it all the more desirable that a beginning should be made at once."

MR. HALDANE ON THE SCHEME.

Addressing the undergraduates of the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 20th February the Secretary of State for War made some interesting allusions to the scheme outlined about in the course of an appeal for the help of the colleges and universities of the country in constituting a reserve of officers. Our islands, he said, were the centre of a great Empire, the interests of which we had to protect even at very great distances; no other country in the world needed to possess so great an Overseas Army. The Territorial Army was taking shape rapidly in 14 great divisions, six divisions of Regulars were now full up, and the Territorials were filling up very steadily.

At the Imperial Conference in 1907 he told the Colonial Premiers that their people were free to go and free to stay within the Empire, and he was convinced that what was likely to make the Empire hold together was that sense of absolute freedom. He asked them to aim at the organisation of the forces in the Colonies on the same pattern as that which we were adopting at home. Our proposal was that the Colonies should send their officers of high distinction to England to be trained in the new science, and that we should send over officers who had already been trained to take their places.

In the Blue-book issued by the Colonial Office on behalf of the War Office, our proposals were published to the world. Canada had telegraphed her warm assent, and he had reason to hope that other dominions would rapidly follow suit. Canada, he thought, might easily add five or six Territorial divisions for her own defence and for the assistance of the Empire in times of emergency, such as those of the South African war. Australia might produce five divisions, New Zealand one, South Africa four or five. The Colonies would add to the 14 divisions we had at home 16 further divisions, and that, added to 16 Regular first line divisions for Overseas, which we had embodied, gave us an Army of the Empire of 46 divisions, equivalent to 23 army corps. The German army had just 23 army corps, and no other army of the world had an organisation so great.

If this could be brought about, we should have got a guarantee of peace, an Army not of defiance, but of defence. It would rest in the control of the people, but would be so organised that it might be mobilised with the utmost rapidity possible in the case of an army scattered over so wide an Empire. In the documents just published we had shown a new road, and had made the first section of that road.

Mr. Haldane later in the day addressed the Durham University students on behalf of the Officers Training Corps. Why, he asked, had he mentioned Germany? It was not because of any question of different relations than those that at present existed, —and he mentioned the visits of the King to Germany and the Kaiser to England—but because "Germany has set a pattern in perfection of military organisation, because the German Army, like the British Navy, is something of which the nation which possesses it can be proud."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS MARCH 18.—Lt. Owens, XI Rajputs, from Fyzabad.
Lt Turner, 46th Punjabis, from Ferozpore.
Capt O'Brien, R A M C, from Peshawar.
Lt Col Holyoake, R A M C from Ambala.
Major Hocken, Staff, from Poona.
Lt Murray, 12th Pioneers, from Poona.
Lt Wells, 33rd Punjabis, from Jubhulpore.
Lt Murray 87th Punjabis from Jhansi.
Major Pool, S and T Corps, from Belgaum.
Lt Williams, S W Borderers, from Quetta.
Major Ross, 103rd L I from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES MARCH 18.—Lt Davis R G A to Australia.
Lt Owens, XI Rajputs, to England.
Capt O'Brien, R.A.M.C, to England.
Lt Turner, 46th Punjabis, to England.
Lt Nation, R E, to Calcutta.
Major Ross, 103rd L I, to England.
Lt Williams, S W Broderers to Poona.
Major Poole, S and T Corps, to England.
Lt Wells, 33rd Punjabis, to England.
Lt Channer, 33rd Punjabis, to England.
Lt Murray, 87th Punjabis to England.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

Bombay Gar Fort Field Officer Lieutenant R. C. Eberhardie, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty Lieut. W. K. Cook, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major G. S. Tulloh, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment; next for duty Major A. C Pitman, R.G.A.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to:—2nd-Lieut. E. P. Watts, Unattached List, attached 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, from the 17th March to the 26th March.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to appear for Examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard:—Part I Lieut. D. S. Johnston, R.E., M.W.S. Part II, Lieut. H. P. Shaw, 64th Company, R.G.A.

Senior Nursing Sister, Miss N. E. Katsch, Q.A.M N.S.I, is granted 60 days' privilege leave in India from April 20th.

LIEUTENANTS H. C. Pollock, R.S., W. De, R. S. H. Haig, R.S., C. W. Bamberger, R. S., and A. E. J. Collins, R.S., are posted as Assistant Engineers, United Provinces, the first two going to the Buildings and Roads the last two to Irrigation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

Reported Steady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The share market to-day is steady, the latest quotations being:—Bengal Coal 830, 810, and 816 (auctions), North West 16 (auction) Sutikdeh 6 3-8 (auction), North Brook Jute 11, Bengal Bhatdee Coal 20, Baraboni 17 1-2, British Indian 4 5-8, Gopalchuck 12 7-8, Chasick and Muelia 15 3-4, Jumoni 9 7-8, Kosconda and Nyadee 40, Mahgata 8 1-2, New Birbhaum 41 1-4, Raneegunge 20, Sijua 6 1-2, Government Paper 99 7, and exchange on demand Is. 3 15-16d.

THERE are many curious superstitions in India, and one of the most curious is described by a Madanapalle correspondent of the "Madras Mail." It relates to the method adopted by thieves and burglars for rendering themselves invisible. A particular bone of a decomposed black cat is the talisman which enables the nocturnal marauder to evade detection.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, is granted furlough from the 14th June up to the commencement of the next October vacation of the High Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., to act as Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Kt., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Major C. F. Harold, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, is appointed, on completion of his duty in the Secretariat, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Major J. R. B. G. Carter proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 27th March.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the District of Dharwar, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is placed on special duty.

Mr. A. S. Holland and Mr. P. M. Stewart to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. A. C. Daniel to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. J. A. Wallinger, pending further orders.

The services of Captain E. G. S. Trotter, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, passed on the 1st March an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months with effect from the 25th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. D. Davies to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, during the absence on leave of Mr. W.L.B. Souter, or pending further orders.

Mr. R. R. Boyd to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. D. Davies, pending further orders.

Captain C. S. Lowson, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, vice Captain H.J.R. Twigg, M.B., I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant G. E. Malcolmson, M.D., I.M.S. to act as Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the District of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. W. H. Luck, Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the 7th May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain G. Hutchison, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Bhuj, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain R. F. S. Beyts proceeding on leave, and to direct that he shall exercise the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge as described in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Bhuj.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., to act as Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. E. L. Sale, B.A., (Cantab.), I.C.S., to act as Collector of Hyderabad vice Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. T. H. Potts, an Inspector in the Bombay Customs Preventive Service, is appointed to act as Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, substantive pro tem., with effect from the 3rd February and until further orders, vice Mr. E. Sequeira.

Mr. A. G. Edie, Deputy Conservator of Forest Officer. E. D., Kanara, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months and seven days with effect from 29th April, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. Clifford, Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik Districts, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 15th March or such subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. R. Honner to act as Third Grade Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik Districts, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Clifford, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. Blatchwayt, I.C.S., Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 18th April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to eighteen months.

The Reverend E. E. Hill, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri, in addition to this own duties, as a temporary measure.

Major W. S. P. Ricketts, M.B., I.M.S., is granted from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. F. M. Proes, and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey to be Memebrs of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, with effect from the 1st April.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Neil Boyd Macmillan to be Second-Lieutenant vice Sparrow, transferred to the Supernumerary List, dated 21st December.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, B.A., I., (Dublin), is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, from 18th April or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, from 25th March or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. C. B. Pooley is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Godavari Irrigation District, until further orders.

Mr. A. Cameron is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, with effect from the 26th February, vice Mr. A. W. Shepard on combined leave, until further orders.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 16th March was 1,007, giving a death-rate of 51·95 per annum per thousand as against 58·07 the corresponding period of last year, and 79·12 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 55 died from fevers; 286, plague; 18, small-pox; 1, measles; 1, cholera 2, leprosy; 45, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 232, affections of the respiratory organs; 48, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 30, still-born; 108, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shews:—Jain, 35; Brahmin, 40; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 462; Hindu low caste, 118; Musulman, 237; Parsi, 23; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 2; European, 9; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 254 as against 337 the corresponding period of last year, and 324 the average over the past five years.

THE DECLINE OF SHIKAR.

There was a time when almost every European in India was a shikari, writes the "Englishman." Shooting was the common topic of conversation, and it was an understood thing that men on casual leave should spend it in the search for big game. Kashmir and the Mussoorie Hills first attained their popularity as shikar grounds, and the question that men about to be transferred asked was "What is the shooting like?" A great literature about the big game of India grew up, and to this day books written twenty even fifty years ago are considered the standard authorities on the subject. But gradually the popularity of shikar has fallen off, and the men in any given district who are really enthusiastic about it may be counted on one's fingers. This is as true of military as of civil centres. The reason commonly given is that game has become very scarce. This may be true of some districts, which were never good shooting grounds, but it is not true of all. One may have to go a bit farther and be a little more patient to-day, but, whether in the hills or in the plains game of every kind is still to be found, and, if it is a little more wary, the sportsman has far more effective and accurate weapons in his hands.

The fact is that there are several causes at work to discount the popularity of shikar. To begin with the average man, particularly the Government official, has far more work to do. Casual leave is not so easily obtained and when it is overworked, men have not the energy for strenuous tramps rifle on shoulder. Besides, there are many distractions and other attractions. To begin with in the mofussil the station club has come to be an integral part of Anglo-Indian life, and it has brought with it tennis bridge, and a hundred social fascinations of a kind known in the older days. People on leave going to Kashmir or the Mussoorie Hills may still pack up with them rifles and guns, but they presently find the life of Gulmarg or the Happy Valley so pleasant that they prefer golf, and gymkhanas, and picnics, and riding by rickshaw wheels, to climbing hills with no dinner tables to which to come back. And even those whose sporting instincts are stronger than their social ones find them satisfied with race-meetings, paper chases and the like, which afford some sensation without undue expenditure of energy or time. Anglo-Indian life is not all beer and skittles, but within the last two decades many of the discomforts and lonliness have been removed. One is no longer obliged to turn to the fierce joys of big game shooting for the more want of something to do. Shikar, moreover, demands certain physical and other qualities that are not so common as they were, for the reason that Anglo-Indian life has become softer, following the line of civilised life all over the world.

But existing shikar enthusiasts have not complained of the indifference of their friends to the attractions of big game shooting, for the reason that the less other people shot the more there remained for them to shoot. Shikaris are proverbially selfish, and those who know good grounds are adepts at putting others off them. But unfortunately a factor has recently come into evidence which is deterring even enthusiasts from undertaking shikar expeditions. We refer to the hostility of the natives of the country. In certain parts particularly in the neighbourhood of some of the big cantonments, the hostility has taken active physical forms and case after case has occurred of officers and soldiers being mobbed by villagers. As a result of these cases such stringent rules have been made regarding soldiers going out shooting that they practically do not care to do so any more. Elsewhere the hostility is passive. Difficulties are put in the way of obtaining beaters, guides and above all, supplies. Of course, sometimes it happens that the native shikari is a man of influence, and he makes the way straight for his employer; or the sportsman has much money to spare in which case he is freely bled, though he gets what he wants. But the average man, depending on such shikaris as he can pick up, and unable to pay more than market rates for supplies, soon finds village boycott intolerable, and returns without trophies and highly disgusted. The boycott does not extend everywhere and happily, as a general rule hillmen have not effected by the teaching of the Nationalists. But the evil is certainly spreading and the present indications are that unless a change takes place in the temper of the people shikar will soon become an impossibility for any Europeans but those who have some kind of executive authority behind them.

JUTE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

Damage Half-a-Lakh.

An outbreak of fire occurred early on Tuesday morning at the Bengal Hydraulic Press, 3, Gun Factory Road, Cossipore, owned by Babu Satish Chundra Chundra. Smoke was seen issuing from a two-storeyed godown, used for assorting and stated to contain between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 9,000 worth of loose jute. The manager brought the steam engine belonging to the press into action, and summonod the Chitpore Fire Brigade. Engineer Morgan turned out in charge and when the Brigade arrived the fire had got a firm hold. There were a number of godowns around the one ablaze and these were stacked with jute. The chief work lay in preventing the spread of the flames, and Engineer Morgan sent a telephone message for the head brigade. Chief Engineer Chase arrived to find that the roof of the godown had fallen in carrying the second floor through. A good supply of water was available from the tanks on the premises of the press, and after two hours' work the firemen had subdued the blaze. The Lall Bazar Brigade then withdrew leaving the Chitpore men standing by.

A quantity of loose jute partly damaged by fire and water was salvaged, but the damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000, and covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

A DACCA CASE.

DECREE AGAINST THE BANK OF BENGAL.

A Sub-Judge of Dacca has just disposed of a curious case in which Raja Bijoy Singh Dhudhuria, Bahadur, sued the Narayangunge branch of the Bank of Bengal for the recovery of Rs. 2,000.

Some time ago the Raja sent Babu Umesh Chandra Bishnu to the Bank with Rs. 28,000 in cash for deposit. The assistant handed the amount to the Bank authorities, received a receipt for the sum and returned home. Later in the day he was sent for by the cashier of the bank, who informed him that the amount was short by Rs. 2,000. On examining the Bank cash book it was found that the sum of Rs. 28,000 was first entered in the book, but subsequently it was penned through and the sum of Rs. 26,000 inserted in its place. There was some discussion between the cashier and the Raja's assistant as to the mysterious disappearance of the Rs. 2,000; but they could not arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. The present case was instituted by the Raja for the recovery of Rs. 2,000, and after a protracted hearing a decree in full has now been granted against the Bank.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER.

("Bombay Government Gazette" March 18.)

Risaldar S. K. Bapat, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kanara, passed on the 1st March an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bassein, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100 during his deputation to that Court.

Rao Saheb S. A. Palshikar, Mamlatdar, taluka Nasik, in the district of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona passed on the 1st March an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months with effect from the 25th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Sayaji Shivaji Poredi, City Magistrate, First Class Belgaum to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave for two months with effect from 5th April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Yashavant Ballappa Borkar, B. A., to act as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar or pending further orders.

Mr. Ichharam Bhagvandas, B. A. Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade, and Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days with effect from 11th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Yeshwant Nilkanth to act as Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade and Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ichharam Bhagvandas, B. A., or pending further orders.

Mr. Shankarrav Narayan Neurgaonkar, residing at Baramati, is appointed, with effect from the 22nd March to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Bhimthadi Taluka in the Poona District, exclusive of the 29 villages transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sirur Taluka vice Mr. Gopal Vishram Ghole, resigned.

Mr. Martand Jaywant Jakate, residing at Indapur is appointed, with effect from the 22nd March to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Indapur Taluka in the Poona District vice Mr. Ramchandra Narsing Deshpande, resigned.

Shrimant Bullappa Basvatrao Desai, residing at Handiguur, is appointed, with effect from the 1st April to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Karajgi Taluka in the Dharwar District vice Mr. Devrao Siddo Kulkarni, resigned.

Mr. A. W. Varley, Assistant Judge, Thana, is ganted privilege leave for two months and six days from 14th April 1909 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays to it.

Mr. Samaldas Tribuvandas Kikani, LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Vice Mr. Hakumatrai Chootalal, Thandar of Farahi, granted an extension by two months of the one month's privilege leave vice Mr. Chimanlal Harivalabdas, Thannar of Sihori, granted one month and fifteen days, privilege leave with effect from 1st March. Mr. Shivshanker Bhawanishaker to continue to act as Thandar of Varahi till relieved by Mr. Nanalal Bhikhabai and thereafter to act as Thandar of Sihori vice Mr. Chimanlal Harivalabhdas, or till further orders.

Mr. Anandrao Bhaskar Pradhan, Mamlatdar of Vada, is allowed to draw the First Class Magisterial allowance of Rs. 40 from the date of his taking charge at Vada.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., delivered over and Mr. A. K. Cama, I. C. S., received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay, on the 9th March.

The following promotion in the Northern Division is ordered with effect from the 1st of March. Mr. Khanderao Jagannath Jaykar from the old Fourth Grade on Rs. 120 to the new Fourth Grade on Rs. 150.

In consequence of the deputation of Mr V G Rede, substantive pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar, as Chief Officer, Nasik Municipality, the following promotions are ordered:—Mr Ganesh Vishnu Bere, Fourth Grade, Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade, and Mr Laxman Khanderao Kulkarni, B A., Acting Mamlatdar at Chopda, to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade.

Mr Ramrao Jogappa Basrur, Mamlatdar of Siddapur in the Kanara District, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 10th instant or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following promotions amongst Mamlatdars are ordered with effect from the 1st April vice Mr Maruti Sakharam Vineker, First Grade Mamlatdar of Sirsi retiring:—Mr Subrao Venktesh Yatgiri, substantive pro tem. First Grade to be First Grade. Mr Narsinh Ganesh Nadgir, Second Grade, to be substantive pro tem. First Grade. Mr Bhavanishanker Subrao Baindurker, substantive pro tem. Second Grade, to be Second Grade. Mr Ganpatrao Krishna Kumble, Third Grade to be substantive pro tem Second Grade. Mr Shrinivas Swamirao Deshpande, substantive pro tem Third Grade to be Third Grade. Mr Gopal Sitaram Dixit, Fourth Grade, to be substantive pro tem Third Grade. Mr Venkaji Hanmant Katarki, substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade, to be Fourth Grade Mamlatdar on probation. Mr Bhimarao Rangrao Jalihal acting Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered with effect from 1st April Mr Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri from Bagalkot (Bijapur District) to Sirsi (Kanara District) Mr Revanshidappa Baswanappa Kittur from Navalgund (Dharwar District) to Bagalkot with First Class Magisterial allowance. The following transfers are made on public grounds and will come into effect at once:—Mr Ramrao Jogappa Basrur from Siddapur (Kanara District) to Khed (Ratnagiri District). Mr Narayan Narsinh Bhandarkar from Khed to Mangaon (Kolaba District). Mr Sarvottam Sheshgiri Karnadker from Mangaon to Paragad (Belgaum District). Mr Ramchandra Shesho Dharwarker from Paragad to Siddapur (Kanara District).

Mr Gurunath Annaji Jamkhandi, BA, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Navalgund in the Dharwar District vice Mr Revanshiddappa Baswanappa Kittur, transferred, pending further orders.

The Karachi Municipality have elected Messrs Ghulam Ali G Chagla and Framroze E Panthkhey Members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, for a term of two years commencing on 1st April.

The Commissioner in Sind has re-appointed Mr A T Stowell, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway Karachi who has been nominated by the Chief Officer of that Railway in this behalf to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi for a period of two years from 1st April.

Mr. Niazuddin Amirudin, District Excise Inspector, Sirsi and Siddapur, Kanara District, on Rs. 175, has been granted three months' leave on medical certificate with effect from the 14th February and Mr. Mirmahomed H. Diwanji, Sub-Inspector Kalghatgi, Bankapur, Savnur and Gudigeri, Dharwar District, on Rs. 40, appointed to act for him.

Mr. R. Fido, Appraiser, Customs Department, passed the Customs Departmental Vernacular Examination in Gujarati held on Monday, the 22nd ultimo.

Mr G H Anjangaonkar delivered over and Mr. A. A. Zuzarte received charge of the office of the Personal Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records on the 5th January.

Mr A A Zuzarte delivered over and Mr G H Anjangaonkar received charge of the office of the Personal Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records on the 15th February.

Mr. Parbhulal Dullabnram is appointed to do duty as Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bulsar vice Mr. Sorabji Dinshaji Gandhi directed to do duty as Nazir only.

Mr. Anant Vishwanath Bhide is appointed Clerk of the Court at Rahimatpur vice Mr. Damodar Anant Limaye retiring from the 1st April.

The District Magistrate Thana has placed Mr. E. H Waterfield, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, in the Thana District, in charge of the sub division of Bassein consisting of the Salsette, Bassein and Dahanu Talukas including the Umbargaon Mahal.

HOW ABDUL HAMID FELL.

The Passing of Hamidianism.

A correspondent of the "Times" gives the following account of the actual circumstances under which the bloodless revolution was accomplished at Constantinople, and the Sultan forced to drop his despotism as a garment:—

It was the last Council of Ministers to be held at Yildiz Kiosk in what the Turks already call the "Days of the Oppression"—Zulum vaktinda—according to the old Biblical expression which has lived on through the ages with the methods that it connotes. The story is worth telling, though it is now more than four months old, for it is a dramatic page of history, and marks the close of a sinister regime, which weighed like a nightmare for more than 20 years, not only on the unfortunate people of Turkey, but on the prestige and conscience of civilised Europe. The storm-clouds had gathered thick and fast about Yildiz. On former occasions, whenever the Sultan had felt specially nervous as to the outcome of internal or external complications, he had jettisoned a Grand Vizier and invested temporarily with more or less nominal power some one of the few remaining statesmen whose reputations were not yet irredeemably compromised at home and abroad. It was usually either Kuchuk Said—he owes his nickname to his small stature—or the patriarchal Kiamil, who was summoned in such emergencies out of the cold shade of Imperial displeasure to act as lightning-conductor to His Majesty until the storm had blown over, and he could be again safely relegated to the Hamidian lumber-room.

A THREAT OF REVOLT.

But in July last, things looking far blacker than they had ever looked before, Abdul Hamid had sent for them both. Things however had gone too far and the old Hamidian sleight of hand had lost its magic. The Third Army Corps at Salonika and Monastir was in almost open revolt, and behind it there was a mysterious Committee of Union and Progress who treated Imperial Irades as waste paper or answered them back, which was still more ominous. From the small town of Serres, in Macedonia, there had come a telegram to the Sultan demanding the Consititution in the name of the Army and under the authority of the Committee. An answer had been sent to the effect that His Majesty was considering the matter. It had merely provoked a defiant retort—"All that his Majesty has to consider is whether he desires to see a separate Government set up in part of the Ottoman dominions." These and other incidents of similar significance the Council of Ministers had been summoned to consider on the evening of July 23rd last. Outwardly nothing was yet changed at Yildiz. In the courts and ante-chambers there was the usual crowd of swaggering officers, Kurds, Arabs, Albanians—for Abdul Hamid never relied upon the real Turk for his bodyguard—of Imperial secretaries and Palace officials, of spies and of eunuchs. As usual the Ministers assembled in one room, whilst the Sultan sat in an adjoining room, communications passing between them through one of his secretaries on this occasion the notorious Arab Izzet Pasha, who for the last two years had been almost a Vice-Sultan. There was not much room for discussion. Hard facts had to be dealt with which no juggling with words could alter. It was soon agreed that there were but two alternatives—either to submit and grant the Constitution or to oppose force to force and fight.

THE SURRENDER.

The Sultan for a moment braced himself up to the latter alternative. What was the use of the Prætorian Guard he had created and pampered for 30 years if he was to surrender straightway into the hands of a few rebels the power which he had built up during a lifetime of intrigue and crime. But to fight was to let loose war between Mussulmans and Mussulmans. That was a responsibility to which not the most obsequious of his Ministers could lightly commit himself. The Sheikh-ul-Islam, as the expounder of the Sacred Law of Islam, was asked to give his views. He hesitated. "This is a very grave matter. The Fetva-Emini must give an opinion." This official, whose business it is to draw up the Fetva, or solema pronouncement setting forth the bearings of the Sharia, or Sacred Law, on important matters of state, was called in. He desired to see the official papers, and after a brief perusal he drew up his opinion to the effect that the right of consultation, the Meshveret, demanded by the "rebels" was in conformity with the Koran, and, furthermore, that if the Sultan and Khalif were to order Mussulmans to oppose force to Mussulmans, whose demands were not in any way at variance with the Sacred Law, his sovereign authority would be 'ipso facto' forfeited. Even Abu-l-Huda, the Sultan's astrologer and one of the evil genii of his reign, had no dissentient "revelation" to deliver. Deep silence prevailed, which none cared to be the first to break. At last Said Pasha said their duty was clear. They must at once draw up a Mazbata, or resolution advising his Majesty to issue forthwith a decree reviving the Constitution of 1876. Kiamil Pasha assented, as did also the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The others did not venture to speak. Then Said quoted a verse of the Koran to the effect that silence implies consent. The resolution was drawn up and silently the Ministers affixed their seals. Izzet Pasha was then bidden to hand the resolution in to Abdul Hamid. What passed between the Sovereign and his omnipotent creature none knows. After some little time Izzet reappeared. "It is well. His Majesty gives you permission to withdraw—all except Said Pasha." Izet returned to the Imperial presence and Said' waited on—alone. He remained for over an hour awaiting the further pleasure of his Imperial master. Then Izzet came back to tell him that he too might go. But the terror in which he, like so many others, had hitherto stood of the Sovereign was already a thing of the past. He declined to go until Abdul Hamid had signified his acceptance of the Ministerial resolution. Once more Izzet returned, "His Majesty bids you take the necessary measures." In the small hours of the morning Said Pasha left the precincts of Yildz, and a few hours later, on July 24th, the guns of the capital thundered forth the knell of Hamidianism and the re-birth under happier auspices, it may be hoped, of the brief ill fated Constitution of 1876. . . . .

Whether Abdul Hamid imagined that he could imitate the example of the Shah and grant a Constitution to-day in the hope of withdrawing it again to-morrow, it is difficult to say; but if anything may be reckoned impossible it is that one who has fallen so low should ever rise again.

THE coal exports by sea from Calcutta during the past fortnight have been only 71,000 tons against 125,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

MR. WILLIAM C. TEICHMANN, the present American Consul, will shortly relinquish his post in Colombo. This step he has been forced to take owing to the climate having an adverse effect on the health both of himself and Mrs. Teichmann. Mr. Teichmann has been appointed Consul for the port of Stettin, in Germany. The United States Government have appointed Mr. W.C. Magelssen, at present U. S, Consul at Bagdad, as Consul in Ceylon.

MR. DOOLEY ON HEROES AND HISTORY.

"What's become iv ye'er frind Jack Binns?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"Who?" said Mr. Hennessy.

"Oho," said Mr. Dooley, "so ye've f'rgotten him already, have ye? An' 'tis on'y a week or two ago that ye were in here quarr'lin' with me because I wudden't set thim up f'r th' house in his honour.

"Well, there's on'y wan thing that wud make me allow myself to be a hero to th' American people, an' that is it don't last long. A few columns in th' newspaper, a speech in Congress, assault an' batthry be a mob in th' sthreet, a flatterin' offer fr'm a dime museem an' thin ye sink back into th' discard an' are not mintioned again onless ye get into gaol, whin ye have a more extinded notice thin ye'er crime entitles ye to.

"Oh, as Hogan says, why shud th' spirit iv mortal be proud? Many's th' hero I've known in me day—gin'rats, admirals, polismen, firemen, prize-fighters, pedesthreens, bicycle-riders, actors, authors, conkerers iv thirty quails in thirty days—an' where are they now, I'll ask ye? Down in th' coal-cellar iv th' Hall iv Fame with th' rest iv us polthroons.

"Histhry will do thim justice, says ye? Ye needn't be too sure about that. Don't make any foolish bets on histhry. Like a good many people that I know, th' Muse iv Histhry, as Hogan wud say, has a long mim'ry, but 'tis inaccurate. 'Tis like a cousin iv mine that cud remimber things that happened forty years ago, but they were niver so. A little while ago there was a fellow come over here that wrote a histhry iv Rome. This country, they tell me, is like Rome, an' is goin' to have th' same ending, because iv th' large Eyetalyan popylation in both.

"Annyhow, all I know about Rome is what Hogan has told me, an' he was always boastin' up Joolyus Cayzar to me. I got an idee fr'm Hogan's talk that Joolyus Cayzar was a fine man, a little gay mind ye, with th' ladies, but a fine man. An' Hogan cud almost make me cry tellin' me about his death. It seems that he was warned is what was comin.' Th' night before a comet appeared in th' sky, but he cud not believe it had annything to do with him An' no more wud I. A plasther iv Paris bust fell off th' mantle, an' instead iv takin' it as a tip he discharged th' hired girl. A ragged man stopped him at th' dure an' warned him not to go to th' Sinit. 'Ye are addbressin' th' wrong party,' says Cayzar; 'Albert J. Hopkins lives two dures down.' So he wint to th' Sinit, an' the Sinitors gathered around him, pretindin' to ask him f'r jobs. 'I have a pettyshun here,' says wan iv thim, 'f'r'm th' Boord iv Thrade f'r Michael J. Mulroon to be collictor iv intarnal rivnoo,' he says, stickin' Cayzer with a knife. 'I will file it f'r reference,' says Cayzar. 'This is th' little matther I mintioned last week,' says th' invious Casia, jubbin' him in th' ribs. 'I am afraid ye'er man is not illigible,' says Cayzar.

"This wint on fr some time, wan sinitor afther another takin' part in th' debate, while Cayzar continued to glance through his corryspondence. But fin'lly a young fellow that Cayzar had adopted up stepped forward an dhrove a soord into him. To say that Cayzar was surprised is to express it mildly. He was deeply chagrined. No wan expicts to be murdhered be an adopted child, an' Cayzar almost lost his temper. What he said Hogan doesn't exactly remimber, but 'twas ayether 'An' ye, Brutus,' or 'Brutus, ye too,' or 'Well, what d'ye think iv that?' Annyhow, he folded his robe around him an' passed away. An' th' Roman popylace broke into th' Sinit an' gathered up chairs, desks, stationery, franks, seeds an' letters fr'm Jawn D. Archybold an' made a bone fire iv thim an' burned Cayzar's body in it. An' whin Cayzar's will was opened 'twas found that he'd left all his money to give free circuses an' parks to th' people instead iv givin' it to thim while he was alive. An' if he'd spint it on th' Sinite he might've been alive to this day.

"There's th' story, as Hogan tells it fr'm readin' it in books an' seein' it acted at th' Cademy iv Music. But this profissor iv histhry says Hogan is all wrong. 'Joolyus Cayzar was be no means th' tulip he is pitchered be historyans nearer his time th in mesilf,' says he. 'Th' further ye get away fr'm anny peeryod th' betther ye can write about it. Ye are not subjict to interruptions be people that were there.' I wud not undertake to write a histhry ix Peorya in nineteen hundherd an' eight, but if ye want th' latest news from Rome two thousand years ago, hand me that fountain pen. Far fr'm bein' a gr-reat man, Joolyus Cayzar was a pretty ordhinry charackter. He was always out f'r th' money. All iv his alleged wars were carrid on to help th' grocery business iv Rome that he was a secret pardner in. He was a mean, close-fisted man. He done Cicero out of his house be threatenin' to build a liv'ry stable next dure to it an' thin buyin' it cheap, an' his throuble with Pompey come fr'm sellin' his old chum a horse that he swore anny child cud dhrive, an' that run away with Mrs. Pompey in Centhral Park an' smashed Pompey's best two-seated chariot. He was killed in a bar-room be Brutus, a worthless fellow that he'd adopted to get hold iv his money. Th' real hero iv th' period was Marcus Mephitus Jenks. It was Jenks that th' glory an' grandeur iv Rome is due to. It was Jenks who won th' battles, Jenks that reformed th' almanac, an' Jenks that modelled th' laws. But Jenks was a modest hero. He had no Press agent. Sthrange to say, I can find no contimpry rifrences to Jerks but a few vulgar jokes. But he was a great man. He was th' Andhrew Carnaygie iv his time, an' now that th' clouds iv calumy has rolled away it gives me great pleasure to say that Jenks

BY THE WAY.

THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE Co., AND THE TERRITORIALS.

In view of the fact, confirmed in the House of Commons, that the Alliance Assurance Company have issued a notice to the effect that men entering their employment after March 1 would be required to join the Territorial Army, it may be of interest to set forth the names of the Directors of the Company. They are as follows:

Lord Rothschild (Chairman)	W D Hoare
J H Amery	A H Huth
C E Bentinck	F A Lucas
F C Bentinck	Hon H B Portman
A V D Best	Hon L W Rothschild, M P
F A Bevan	Hon N C Rothschild
P Bosanquet	Sir M Samuel, Bart
Hon K P Bouverie	H M Simons
T H Burroughes.	H C Smith
F W Buxton.	Lord Stalbridge
J Cator	Lieut-Col F A Stebbing
The Duke of Devonshire	H A Trotter
Col the Hon E C Digby	Earl of Vernlam
Capt G M A Ellis	Sir C R Wilson, G C M G, C B
J H Hale	
C S Hilton	

The General Manager of the Company is Mr. R. Lewis, and the head office is at Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

"LES MISERABLES."

The new volume of the National Edition of Victor Hugo's works contains some interesting particulars about the composition of "Les Miserables." Between conception and completion no less than thirty-two years elapsed. The idea of the romance occurred to the author in 1830. He signed an agreement about it in 1832; he began to write in 1845, set it aside in 1848, returned to it in 1860, finished it in 1861, and published it in 1862. His readers will be interested to learn that Jean Valjean was, in the first manuscripts, called Jean Trejean, and that his story was based on the true story of a certain Pierre Maurin who, in 1801, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing a loaf of bread from a baker's shop. The original of the Bishop was Monseigneur Miollis of Digne.

IS HANGING MERCIFUL?

Dr. Dabbs, in "Fry's Magazine," expresses a doubt whether hanging is quite merciful. He says: After the drop falls, when the surgeon descends into the pit to examine the supposed-to-be death-emancipated man, it is true, I believe, that the pulse can be felt for some minutes, not a few, and not moments but really sixty-second minutes. The spine is broken, strangulation stops air going into the lungs and yet the heart goes on beating. While it beats blood goes to the brain. Is that un-aerated blood sterile as to thought production? I doubt not. A poor fellow, Dr. Dabbs once helped to cut down before strangulation told him he knew much that was going on while he hung there by his own act. "Till the heart stops beating, some gradually lessening thought power is still retained by the still blood-fed brain."

A PLEA FOR THE LETHAL CHAMBER.

Dr. Dabbs pleads that the lethal chamber might take the place of all other methods for the extinction of undesirable human life. The death that begins at the lungs in such a matter as carbonic acid poisoning must be merciful: we know that by charcoal accidents. What Weir-Mitchell once called "the disordered chemistry of life" finds its own narcotics. We can see it every day of our lives in such deaths as occur what is called naturally in the practice of any man where the lungs are involved as to causation in the demise. We know it is merciful. All we wish to do is to extinguish life. Why not extinguish it, he asks, by means the most merciful in the whole range of legally compassed life destruction?

LIFE UNDER THE OPEN SKY.

"Country Life" prints a photograh of a hermit taken in some woods in Berkshire. The old man is an ex-soldier and has lived in the woods over twenty years; he is well known in the villages round about and can very often be seen doing odd jobs in the gardens, for which he gets some food and a little money. He washes his clothes in the woods, also has his bath. During the last heavy fall of snow he woke up one morning and found he was covered with snow several inches deep; but he says he has never had a single day's illness in his life and has nothing to worry him.

THE NATAL "ZOO."

Durban, the seaport of Natal, has just started a Zoo, which is making excellent progress. Two splendid young sea-elephants have been presented to the Gardens by the captain of a steamer from the Kerguelen Islands, and some fine specimens of emus and peacocks have been sent from Groot Schuur, Mr. Rhodes's old farmhouse. Had the Zoo been started fifty years ago the authorities would have found choice specimens at their own doors of the lion, elephant, and other animals, now rarities in the civilisation which has destroyed nearly all the primeval bush that covered the site of Durban. It is interesting to note that the best Zoo in South Africa is to be found at Pretoria; the Government makes an annual grant of £1,500 towards its upkeep.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S TEA TREE.

A correspondent of the "Scotsman" tell of coming across, during a country stroll, a climbing shrub with green foliage and a few thorns. On taking it home and examining it he found that it was the plant commonly known as the Duke of Argyll's tea tree, belonging to the same natural order (Solanaceæ) as the potato and tomato. London tells us that it got its aristocratic name from the fact that a tea plant, "Thea viridis," was sent to the Duke of Argyll at the same time as this plant, and the labels became accidentally transposed. The alien seems to have quickly established itself in the southern counties of England, and was recorded by British botanists under the name of "Lycium Barbarum" the Barbary box-thorn. It is described in the text-books as a naturalised British plant on the southern coasts of England, but it seems to have established itself well on the Scottish coasts too. Like a good many other aliens, it has flourished for a long time under a false name in this country, for it was only lately discovered that its real name is "Lycium chinense," and that it is a native of China and not of Barbary, as was thought.

"FROM OUR READERS."

We are the correspondents bright,
Serene, profound, discerning,
Who enter from the Ewigkeit
With zeal and knowledge burning,
To set the British nation right
On points of law and learning.

We search the crannies of our brains
For problems bold and curious,
Such as "Should people ride in trains?"
"Is watercress injurious?"
"What is the cause of 'growing-pains'?"
Or "When is driving 'furious'?"

We ask sometimes "Should cross-eyed men
Eat marmalade or pickles?"
And through the editorial ken
A stream of letters trickles,
Till half Suburbia takes its pen
And public interest tickles.

We work right well, and get no praise;
Demure and unassuming,
Through every season's various days
You'll see our problems looming;
And thus, with brows that wear no bays,
We keep our corner booming!

WILFRID L. RANDELL.—In the "World."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VOGUE FOR LACE-MAKING.

Irish lace is still a favourite hobby with the Frenchwoman. Last year at the bains de mer, where hotel-made friends formed little knots round the bathing machines, and spent the interval between dejeuner and diner in confectioning their etrenners betimes for the New Year broderie anglaise already began to make way before the craze for lace-making. Cushions and bobbins are, of course, as impossible on the sands as they are at the bois or in the parc at Versailles, and the crochet book is slipped so easily into the little work bag, that the favourite "Irish" at once became the rage. Every French girl nowadays has, in fact, her bag full of stray motifs. A pattern is borrowed from one friend or traced from another, and designs are copied from museum collections or adatped from an old panel or piece of insertion which may have formed the dot of some Irish bride a couple of generations ago. Each little shell or flower-spray, tossed when finished into the depths of her sac d'ouvrage, represents the separate bricks which go to make up the wonderful edifice of crochet cotton which eventually becomes a fascinating coat or a little blouse empiecement and sleeves. The girl of the day has usually, however, an eye to business, and long before she has crocheted sufficient for the ambitious garments she wants to wear she has begged and cajoled motifs from all her friends. Irish crochet possesses in fact, this advantage: that, no matter how large or how small the motifs may be, no matter whether fine or coarse cotton has been employed, the separate pieces can be worked one into the other. The method of doing so is simple in the extreme. If a coat is as indispensable to the the middle-class Frenchwoman as her bonne a tout faire, cuts out a muslin pattern, strictly up to date as to style, and on this firm foundation the little motifs are tacked. Only the simple picoted connecting strands—like the tracing on a Gothic window—have then to be crochet, tiny buds and stars forming, links between the larger designs, and adding to the richness of the pattern.

AN EASY BEGINNING.

With an instruction book as a guide to the first principles, crocheting is by no means difficult. There are, as a matter of fact, so many uses to which even the unpretentious little circles and ovals may be put—as tie-ends, insertion, etc.—that the same disheartening result of wasting the first attempt which is common to most new needlework is unknown Many a girl adds, besides, to her own small dress-allowance—and often to the family budget as well—by her efforts; while not a few of the best dressmakers prefer to take the careful soigne output of an educated and clever worker than the quickly run-up article which has been made by unskilled hands. The shape of a coat, an empiecement, or a sleeve, in this case often dates from six months ago, and the neck measurement and shoulder breadth of the breton fisher folk are taken as the criterion of a fashionable woman's figure. There is, however, a rival to Irish crochet in Venetian lace, which amateurs are just now considering seriously. Venetian point resembles crochet in not being a bobbin-made lace; while like it, it consists of separate pieces, which are afterwards worked into a large design. In this way it is a most economical lace. At any time, when fashions change and round collars give way to vandyked collarettes, and coats are short once more, it will be possible to unpick the lace and remake the motifs in another style. Venetian lace insertion is, however, usually worked in lengths, which as the work proceeds, are rolled up until a sufficiently long piece has been made.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND INDIA.

Even if the sphere of English interests and English duties did not extend beyond the British Islands it would still be true that female suffrage would place women in a false and unnatural position, would divorce constitutional from physical power, and would reduce politics to chaos. But the United Kingdom is the heart of a world-wide Empire, embracing some four hundred millions of people of whom nearly three-fourths are to be found in India and Burma.

How would the adoption of woman suffrage in England affect those three hundred millions?

Military force apart, our Indian Empire rests mainly on the loyalty of the classes and the contentment of the masses, and any measure likely to impair that loyalty and contentment should be jealously scrutinised.

Every moderately well-informed native of India is aware that he is governed, in the last resort, by the British Parliament; and anyone who has a working knowledge of the country will readily understand with what feelings the average Hindu or Mussulman would learn that the women of England were in future to have an equal voice with men in electing the body on whose decisions the Government of India ultimately depends.

The idea of a Queen Regnant is familiar to Indians, as well from instances in their own history as from the long reign of her late Majesty. But the notion that women at large should be placed on a political equality with men would strike them as something quite contrary to the nature of things, and its reduction to practice would go far to undermine their loyalty to British rule.

It is not that women are despised in India; far from it. In what is deemed their own sphere they are treated with much respect and consideration. But the political equality of the sexes would be regarded by Indians as an absurdity and, so far as it affected themselves, a degradation.

A few disaffected Bengalis might, no doubt, be ready to make common cause on English platforms with the advocates of woman suffrage, in return for support of their own projects. But Bengal is not India.

The adoption of female suffrage in England would be a long step towards the disintegration of the British Empire in India, and should be steadily opposed by all who have Imperial interests at hear.—"Women's National Anti-Suffrage League," pamphlet.

MR. CHARLES STEVENS, the newly appointed Postmaster of Ipswich, who has had a long association with St. Martin's-le-Grand, is one of the original Fellows of the College of Organists, and for nearly thirty years was organist at the Church of St. Michael, at Blackheath. He also held the post of conductor of the Post Office Musical Society, directing an orchestra of eighty players and a choir of three hundred voices, who have given concerts with great success in the Queen's Hall. Mr. Stevens is also a Fellow of the Society of Arts As a hobby, he is an enthusiast in astronomy, and is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

A PLEASANT INTRUDER.

As there are certain persons who are not by nature entitled to certain surroundings, so there are certain plays that have no right to be at certain theatres. Mr. Wilfred T. Coleby's new play, "The Truants," has no right to be at the Kingsway. Or if it has a right, it is only because the author knows how to speak the Kingsway English. Otherwise it is an intruder; a pleasant enough intruder, "sure" but none the less an intruder for all that; and ought to be turned out, and reproduced at some theatre whose stage does not happen to be dedicated to the presentation of plays of one particular school. Whether Miss Lena Ashwell ever made a statement to the effect, I do not know; but we all seem to have got it into our heads, from the first, that the Kingsway was specially intended to be the headquarters of realism, that Miss Ashwell's authors were bound by law of contract to be nothing if not natural, and that the motto of the whole scheme in Great Queen Street, was the truth, however unpleasant." So that when we find ourselves witnessing, at Miss Ashwell's own temple of dramatic art, a play so very theatrical as "The Truants," we cannot refrain from expressing our wonder.

THE GREAT SCENE.

The revolver episode in the second act is excellent Adelphi, but not good Kingsway. The scene is of itself strong, but it rests on a flimsy foundation, and bears but little relation to life. It is very noble of Freda Saville, the heroine of "The Truants," to make up her mind to shoot Bill Chetwood through the brain unless he promises to abandon his scheme of an immoral elopement with Pamela Grey, and of course there is great excitement "in front" when Freda, aiming her revolver at his head, says that he must decide before she counts five, or he is a dead man. Women don't do these things—for other women. They don't do them even for themselves. It is deliciously startling, no doubt, to see Freda Saville, in the intensely tragic person of Miss Lena Ashwell, reforming a gentleman of evil intentions at the point of a revolver. I quite enjoyed the scene myself—as a scene. But at the Kingsway one is apt look for a reason for things.

A PLUCKY LITTLE WOMAN.

Bill Chetwood knocks the revolver on one side at the "psychological moment" and is shot through the arm instead of through the brain. Whereupon he gives in like a good boy, says he will take Pamela Grey to South America only "pour le bon motif," and tells Freda that, by jove! she's a plucky little woman, or a good plucked un' or something of that sort. Freda takes the compliment for all the world like a woman who deserves it, and her manner when she is called down to the footlights at the close of the act is quite that of the person who has done a brave deed, and doesn't half know it. For the moment, you had yourself agreeing with Bill Chetwood that she is a plucky little woman; but, then, you are out of the theatrical trap almost as soon as you are caught in it, and are found wondering whether after all it is not pluckier to stand up and be shot at than to stand up and shoot. Bill is unarmed, and a revolver in the hands of a woman is not a harmless weapon at close quarters. When I saw "An Englishman's Home" at Wyndham's I was much impressed with the pluck of poor Mr. Brown, as he walked proudly out into his back-garden to be shot for defending his home. Was I wrong to be so impressed? Ought I not rather to have been impressed with the pluck of the firing party? And enjoyable feature of the comedy at the Kingsway is the clever acting of Miss Athene Seyler in the part of Pamela Grey the hare-brained young lady whose soul is bent upon a disgraceful elopement with Bill Chetwood. Pamela is far from being a real person, but she is an extremely amusing one, and it falls to her lot to speak most of Mr. Coleby's Kingsway English, which is very bright English, and nicely suited to the character of Miss Ashwell's theatre as we thought we knew it. Besides being clever, Miss Athene Seyler is quite a handsome and charming woman. There are not in Freda Saville the elements of a Lena Ashwell part, but the actress, as can easily be imagined, makes an uncommonly good best of a lack of congenial opportunity, and scores a great personal success. Unfortunately, the emotions she so finely expresses spring from insufficient causes. For his "drama" in connection with this character of Freda Saville, the author draws largely upon the circumstances of her having a terrific secret, of the past locked in her heart; but this terrific secret, in proportion to the amount of good solid emotion spent on its behalf, is only a very little one indeed, for the child she is so afraid of owning up to was quite honestly come by, since it was by no means her fault that her late husband, when she married him, should already have possessed a living wife.

A GOOD SORT.

Bill Chetwood's brother, Dick, with whom Freda is in love, is hardly the sort of man to round on her for having been unlucky enough, when she was seventeen, to marry a bigamist. We feel this as soon as we know her secret and know Dick. He is an easy-going "good sort" (played, it is hardly necessary to say, by Mr. C. M. Hallard) who upon hearing the news would just shoot his cuffs and shift the weight of his body from one leg to another and exclaim, "Beastly cad! I'd punch the beggar's head—if he wasn't dead!" It Mr. Coleby wanted Freda's terrific secret to work upon our own emotion to the end that we might sympathise with hers, he ought either to have made the terrific secret a guilty one, or Dick Chetwood a very different person to what he is. But these thoughts of mine need not count. As the reflections of a man who belongs to that hateful band who go to the play to think, they may be instantly and scornfully dismissed. The chief things to consider are that "The Truants" is a play to decidedly of the agreeable order, and that the acting of the various ladies and gentlemen engaged in it—not forgetting Mr. Denis Eadie, whose Bill Chetwood is yet another proof of the unbounded versatility of this artist—is of the highest and pleasing kind.

THE DANCING GIRL.

What a very little difference there is between "The Dancing Girl" of to-day at His Majesty's and "The Dancing Girl" of eighteen years ago at the Haymarket! Mr. Basil Gill succeeds Mr. Fred Terry as John Christison—yet John Christison does not seem to have changed. He is just the same clean-hearted lover of old, noisy and almost beautiful in his virtue, after the manner of most persons who live in a realm of goodness, and are led not into temptation. Mr. Louis Calvert follows Mr. James Fernandez as the stern old Scripture-stuffed David Ive—and David Ives has not altered in the least, but looks and says and does the same as he looked and said and did on that first night when we were all eighteen years younger than we are to-day. Mr. A. Vane-Tempest comes after Mr. Fred Kerr as that most delightful of Society fools, the Hon. Reginald Slingsby—and Reggie, with his splendid selfishness and his excruciatingly funny chatter about his engagement and his future, is strangely like the Reggie of the past, in spite of the different methods of the two comedians: Fred Kerr, cool, smooth, and plodding in his assumption of gilded stupidity—Vane-Tempest, all wistful concern, mild petulance, and a quaint order of feminine fussiness.

DRUSILLA AND DRESS.

The Drusilla Ives of Miss Alice Crawford is, however, very far from being an echo of the original production. There is more of the conventional temptress, more of the "first-steps-in-Cleopatra," in her Drusilla than, in the Haymarket days, we found in Miss Julia Neilson's impersonation; Miss Crawford's dancing girl is Oriental through, and through, and it takes a very great stretch of the imagination to regard her as the natural daughter of old David Ives—it this is not scandalising his late lamented wife. It was possible to see in the Drusilla of Miss Neilson the maiden of the Island behind the Girl of the Town; there was a distinct suggestion in her performance of the stages of change. But the Drusilla of Miss Crawford strikes one as never having been anything else but the dancing mistress of a duke. Perhaps it is the fault, if fault it be, of her dressing or of her dance. It was fashionable, at the time "The Dancing Girl" was originally produced, for the girls of the lighter state to dance in pretty and most unvoluptuous skirts of grey fluted Liberty silk; and in such skirt Miss Neilson danced before the Duke of Guisebury on the Isle Endellion, and before his guests at his town house in St. James's. But it is the craze now for dancers to wear very little, and that very little very tight.

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Princess "	" 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	" 2-8
Pearled' Orient, "	" 3-4	Khedivial ...	" 2-0
Damas "	" 2-4	Champion ...	" 1-8

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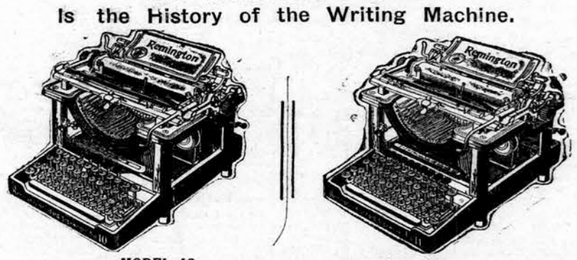

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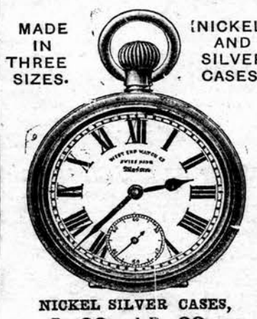

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protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 17, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 18, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 11/16		3/16
do. Rentes	97 Ex		3/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	92	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/4		1/3
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	50 1/2		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·49 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since	14th
do Short London Bills			Jan. 09
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 7/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £200,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... Is. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver.—Firm.

London, 17th March 1909.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000.*
Rs. 6,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 20,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 9,40,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 35,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 18 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at Is. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 18 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta & Bombay, 15·91.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 14,50,000

* Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 18 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Madras at Is. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 18 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta & Bombay 15·94.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale..... ...Rs. 31,10,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 60,00,000.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000 at Is. 3 15-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... Steady with good demand.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... ...13,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·03—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·93	4·93	4·95	4·96	4·97
—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.		Nov.-Dec.
4·94	4·91	4·89		4·87
unchgd.	—01	unchgd.		—01

NEW YORK :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 21,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 17,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 1,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·85 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 9·33+06 } Advanced on favourable cables and on ball support and short covering.
Do. do. July 9·25+06 }

NEW ORLEANS:—
Spot Cotton—9 5-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of May ... 9·34+07
Do. do. July ... 9·41+06
Closing Tone of Spot.—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 40—May-June—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—No Sellers—Quiet.
Rosario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—39 1-2—April-May—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—39 1-4—March-April—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—38 3-4 April-May—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat, per 413 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 4 3 1-2 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 42 1-4 April-May—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 39 1-4—April-May—Hamburg—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 3d.—Buyers.
Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... ...31-9s.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... ...33-9s.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... ...Easier.
Arrivals :—
"Polynesien."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [18TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,000	Gwadhur...	
1 Bundle Rs.....	2	Veraval ...	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	45	Dwarka ...	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Rupees	940		
1 Bundle Rs.....	600	Muscat.....	
1 Bundle Rs.....	891	G. Mandvie	
5 Bundles Sovs...	5,655		
Gold Coins.....	3,612	Busreh.....	Sundry Importers.
Rupees	3,865		
1 Case Sovs ...	1,275		
Gold Coins ...	808	Jeddah.....	M. S. A. K. Habibula.
Rupees	1,225		
2 Cases Silver Bullions.	5,488	Busreh.....	S.D. Sassoon & Co.

FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th March

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal rate has been reduced to-day 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum. Their cash balance is Rs. 53 lacs up. The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady to-day notwithstanding that the amount of Council Bills to be opened next week has been increased to Rs. 60 lacs. The opening quotations were Is. 3 29-32d. for telegraphic and demand and one Bank offered all day to sell demand at Is. 3 15-16d. but only found a small enquiry. Credits are steady at Is. 4 1-16 3 months' sight but there is only a poor supply of bills. Private wire was bought in the morning at Is. 3 15-16d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	Is. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...	Is. 3 29-32d. to 15-16
Credits—3 months' sight ..		Is. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...		Is. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs		168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		171

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady to-day at 93-38 ready and 93 7-16 for the settlement. Money appears to be more plentiful and with the Bank of Bengal rate reduced 1 per cent., there has been more activity in this market and the settlement quotation closes at 93 1-2 buyers. Business for the second settlement opened at 93 9-16 and closes with buyers at 93 5-8. Calcutta market opened steady at 93 7-16 ready and 93 1-2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93 7
1st Settlement	„	93 8
2nd Settlement	„	93 10

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London 1-8 lower at 23 1-4 ready and 23 5-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 lower at 50 1-2. Locally the market has been steadier. At opening the ready quotation was 59 9-16 ex-duty and advanced to 59 3-4 before the close. Only a small business has been reported. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	21	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The improvement advised in our last evening's report continued this morning, and prices opened steadier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 237 and fine M. G. Bengal Rs. 206-7 March delivery. Settlements of March contracts are progressing, and Bengals have further advanced about Rs. 2, other quotations closing steady as under.
For ready cotton the demand continues moderate both on the part of shippers and mills. Prices keep very steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	241-2	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	237 1-4	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	220	„
Fine M. G. Damangauna-Pulgaon ...	215	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	212	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	212	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	205	„
F. G. M. G. Khandelah ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204-5	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	208-9	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	194 1-2	„
Good Westerns	221	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	236	„
Good M. G. Coompta ...	241-2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	Bales.
Total Imports	nil	

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
4·93	4·92	4·94	4·95
unchgd	—01	—01	—01

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·97	4·94	4·91	4·89	4·87
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Prices are slightly steadier and we quote as under—

Ready	Rs.	7 7 0	B. T.
April-May	„	7 13 3	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market steadier with a considerable improvement in the demand.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs.	6 8 0	B. T.
Ready, Yellow Guzerat	Rs.	7 7 0	B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi	„	7 13 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The demand continues limited and prices are almost unchanged.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	42 8 0	
Muggie	„	43 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat...	„	53 8 0	
Black Kutni ...	„	37 8 0	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29 0 0	
Mar.-Apl....	„	5 13 6	R. T.

Tone—Steady.
Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 4 0	B. T.

Tone—Quiet.
Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23 12 0	

Tone—Quiet.
Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	7 4 0	R. T.

Tone—Nominal.
Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs.	33 0 0	

Tone—Quiet.
WHEAT—
White Delhi, Apl-May ...Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.
White Pessi, Apl.-May 85 p.c. „ 6 0 0 „
White Karachi, June-July ... „ 5 12 0 R. T.
Soft Red Ahmedabad, Mar.-Apl.„39 8 0 per candy.
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,460	
India	74	
Indian Specie Bank	56½	

Mills :—

Crescent	105	
David	417½	
Kohinoor	780	
Manockji Petit	3,210	
New Great Eastern	205	

Presses :—

New Berar...	482½	
New Mofussil	675	

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary ...	109	
„ „ Pref. ...	151	
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref ...	267½	
Treacher and Co	630	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	575	
Tapti-Valley	427½	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,655	bales.
Wheat	7,979	cwts.
Linseed	9,521	„
Rapeseed	4,941	„
Gingellyseed	1,075	„
Poppyseed...	nil	
Groundnuts	1,338	„
Castorseed...	6,468	„
Rice	517	„
Myrabollams	7,345	„
Cottonseed...	9,264	„
Mowraseed...	nil	
Gram	6,915	„
Joowar	1,020	„
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	74
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 „	1,475
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 „	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	55½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 „	106½
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile .....—	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	467
Century	100	100	50	275
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,190
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	860
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	690
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	447½
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		231½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,710
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	120
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	340
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	167½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	790
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,240 Ap
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	665
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	975
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	800
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	200	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,280
Sun	250	250	25	212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,125
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	508	40	505
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		307
All India United Insurance Co., Ld....	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	457½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Transways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	109
Bombay Ice Mfr.....	100	100	Nill.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	905
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250	p. c. 6	345 Ap
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	p. c. 6	267½
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	yr. 50	350
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 16	131
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	100	1½	2
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	divd. 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	Nil	8 annas.
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	yr. 14	xd 215
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	131
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	Nil.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co	40	40	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	52
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 B. 25	10	yr. 27	527½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	p.c. 25	15
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	17
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	1,000	8	90
Thacker and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Telephone Company	25	25	p.c. 20	£ 15 ... 11½ dis.
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	62
				6½
			2 dis	xd 228
			yr. 14	xd 324
			yr. 40	630

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GOERZ PAGOR
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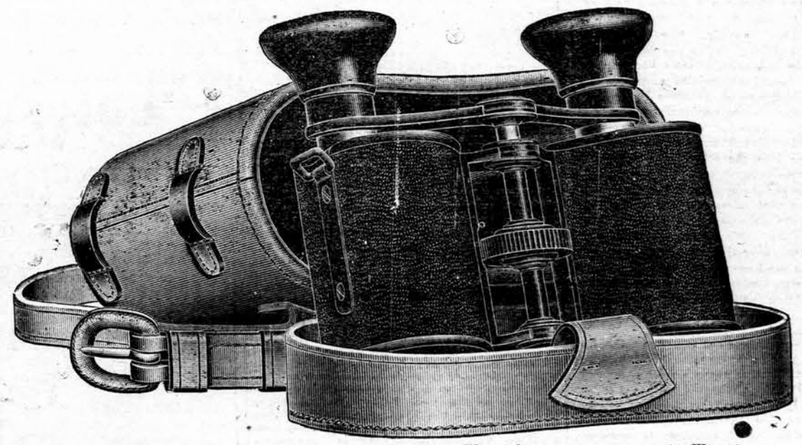

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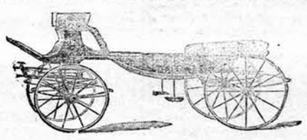
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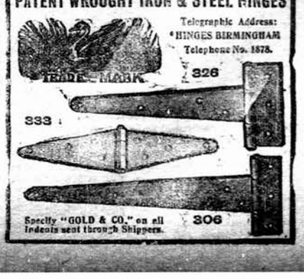
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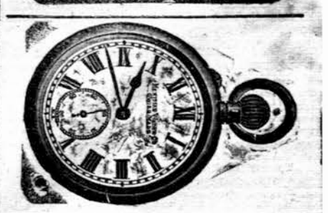
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

DARJEELING.

MARCH 13TH.—Daily the little Himalayan train heavily laden steams, often very late, into Darjeeling, bringing up very white-faced children and ladies. The abnormal heat in Calcutta seems to have been more than usually trying for the little ones, who look pitifully limp and lifeless, and owing to the winter rains practically failing that spring like freshness, usually so exhilarating in March and April, has quite given way to a dry and arid atmosphere. The flowers are getting burnt up before they have arrived at half their beauty, and the hydrants are being closed early in the afternoon already. The roads are in a terribly dusty condition and watered about once a week, instead of twice a day as it should be done, but the authorities fear water famine and wisely husband their supply. Notwithstanding all the precautions taken on the railway and all over the station, one or two cases of small-pox are reported. Everyone is getting vaccinated and the Civil Surgeon has a really heavy task on hand, tackling several hundred school children daily for the last week. Still he is most enthusiastic, and will not let anyone off under any pretense.

A mixed hockey match was played on the St. Paul's School play-ground last week. The teams were afterwards entertained to tea by the Rev. and Mrs. Benson, the former the Headmaster of St. Paul's who also kindly lent the ground. It was a most exciting match and was won by the "blues" (captained by Mrs. Benson) who beat the "reds" (captained by Miss Pike) by two goals to nil. If the "vaccination arms" permit, a return match is to be played on the Shrubbery ground, kindly lent by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor.

A detachment of the Gordon Highlanders arrived yesterday under Captain Lochley, and are stationed at Jalapahar.

It is rumoured that Lady Minto will pay a short visit to Lady Baker at the Shrubbery early in April, but nearly every week a rumour of this sort goes the rounds and dies a natural death. Lady Baker with Captain Dallas, A.-D.-C., and Miss Dallas are expected on the 1st April. The Shrubbery is already quite in order for them and the flower beds beautifully laid out with English flowers. The little magnolia trees which are dotted about the grounds are a mass of bloom, as also the pink and white almond blossom. The Shrubbery is quite an ideal spot, commanding a glorious view of the whole of the snowy range, the grounds are beautifully laid out with rare trees there is a lovely orchid house and fernery also.

The little Jalaphar Cantonment Theatre is to have an electric light installation, provided sufficient funds can be raised; as the danger from kerosine lamps is a real one, it is to be hoped the ways and means will be forthcoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilgour, who have been old residents here for a great number of years, have just left, Mr. Kilgour having been offered a very good appointment by his mission at Home. They will be much missed by both Europeans and natives, the Scotch Mission house being a real help under Mr. Kilgour's "regime." Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, also residents for seven or eight years here, are on the eve of their departure, Mr Edwards taking up a billet in Tezpur, his practice here being carried on by Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co., the well-known solicitors of Calcutta.

The "We are Seven" troupe gave another of their amusing "Cafe Chantants" at the Town Hall. It was patronised by about two hundred and fifty people, and although some of the songs were a bit out of date the whole performance was very delightful. One or two pieces, particularly those contributed by Mr. Graham and Mr. Mackenzie, were much above the usual amateur performance, and Major Haig is much to be congratulated on his programme.

Unless some rain falls soon it seems likely that the roses and westeria will be not up to their usually glorious standard. The flower show is to be held in May, which is rather late, for a dry season. The best of the flowers may be over, or burnt up by then. A very unusual plant is the yellow lupin, quite a lovely shade of deep lemon, which one or two gardens are showing, and mingled with the dark heliotrope sweet peas make the gardens look very gay indeed.

Mr. Crozier has returned from England and takes up his duties as Chaplain to the troops. Mr. Penley having gone to Kidderpore.

There is to be a subscription dance at the Gymkhana Club on the 24th, provided enough members subscribe. The Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar and suite are shortly expected at "Colinton" which is being put in repair for them it having suffered a little by the earthquake in April last. The Maharaj Adhraj of Burdwan is also expected at his place "Rose Bank" on a spur half a mile from here.

COONOOR.

Coonoor, 14th March.—Plague has made its appearance here, several cases having occurred among the servants of visitors who have recently arrived.

We are having lovely weather, bright sun and a cool breeze, the only drawback being the clouds of dust, which make walking unpleasant. Rain is badly wanted for tea and coffee.

There will be a large convalescent depot this year. Tents are expected this week from Bangalore and Secunderabad. The Officers Mess will open at the end of the month.

I hear that the Wellington Races have been postponed to the 20th and 22nd May, on account of a well known racing owner who is entering nine horses. The races promise to be particularly good, as the entries are filling up well.

Gray's Hotel will again be opened from the 1st April, under the management of Mrs. Coleman.

Messrs Spencer and Co., Limited, will move into their new premises, formerly the "Emporium," which have been enlarged and much improved, early in April.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 14th March.—The Government Order regarding the town improvement, requiring the Municipal Council to state whether it would consent to raise the tax on lands and buildings to the maximum limit of 8½ per cent. to enable it to raise a loan of Rs. 50,000 as a condition of receiving any further aid from Provincial funds, came up for consideration at yesterday's meeting of the Council. Only seven Councillors were present out of twenty, and six of them were not prepared to raise the taxes. This Resolution means a forfeiture by the Council of a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs, which Government would have provided for the improvement of the town. It was hoped that the offer of Government, so generously made to provide funds gradually towards the scheme of improving the town would be turned to the best account. Now that a handful of Councillors are letting the opportunity slip from their hands, Government will, it is hoped, come to a decision which will be conducive to the interests and health of the several thousands of rate-payers of the town. These Councillors are probably not aware of the fact that Government have been very liberal in their grants to this Municipality. Government maintain a High School at a cost of Rs. 4,000 a year, though there is another institution in the town maintained by the London Mission. Government have further provided a sum of Rs. 90,000 for a new Hospital building, besides making a grant of about Rs. 4,000 last year for plague expenditure.

TANJORE.

Tanjore, 14th March.—A meeting of the District Board was held yesterday afternoon, presided over by Mr. J. P. Basford, I.C.S., at which the following business, amongst others, was transacted.

An Order of Government, dated the 23rd February enquiring of the Board whether it was prepared to make any and, if so, what contribution on account of the sanitary arrangements during the Mahamakam festival at Kumbakonam was placed before the meeting.

The President explained that the Board had given Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of the inspection stations established at the entrances to the town for guarding public health. The total expenditure incurred by the Municipality was about Rs. 50,000, and against that contributions had been made to it by Government and by private persons. On the occasion of the last Mahamakam, the Board paid about Rs. 9,500.

The Board resolved to give Rs. 10,000 as a special case, reserving to itself the liberty not to follow it as a precedent.

In reply to an enquiry from the Government, dated the 5th instant, whether the Board desired any modification of the existing terms for working the existing line of the District Board Railway, the Board resolved to re-submit to Government the proposals that it had made in answer to the enquiry addressed to it by Government in regard to the working of new lines. In that Report, the Board had claimed a power to inspect the accounts of the lines belonging to it, to frame its time-tables and to submit differences between the Board and the Railway to arbitration. These demands were, however, not acceded to.

GUNTUR.

Guntur, 12th March.—A Committee of representatives from all the Lutheran Missions in the Telugu country is to meet here on Tuesday next, to consider the scheme of examination for Mission workers and joint publication. This Committee is responsible for the publication of a Telugu and an English monthly, besides other publications.

Mrs. Rhenius, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, has been for the last few days, inspecting some of the Girls' Schools of the town. The Mahomedan Schools are yet to be inspected. A Training School for Mahomedan women has only recently been opened in Guntur. This did not, as had been feared, reduce the strength of the Mahomedan Girls' Schools already in existence.

The regular biennial Hospital Donation Day for the A. E. L. M. Hospital for Women and Children is announced to take place on Wednesday, the 17th instant. The Donation Days heretofore have been very successful. As a number of improvements and additions are planned, it is hoped that the public of the town and District will make it even more of a success this year.

Mr. T. Appa Rao Pantulu gave a very successful Garden Party at his residence in Kottapet this evening, in honour of Mr. N. S. Brodie, M.A., I.C.S., Collector of the District on the eve of his departure from Guntur to Chittoor. A large number of Hindus and nearly all the Europeans of the Station were present. Some school girls performed a "Kolattam" and sang some Telugu songs. Mr. Turaga Venkatachellum Pantulu, a Telugu poet, recited a poem of his own composition. Refreshments were served, and at the close of a very pleasant evening, Mr. Appa Rao expressed the regret of the public of Guntur at Mr. Brodie's leaving and garlanded him. Mr. Brodie briefly responded, expressing his regret at leaving the people of the town and District. Three cheers were afterwards given for Mr. Brodie and for Mr. Appa Rao.

MADANAPALLE.

Madanapalle, 13th March.—Last week two Europeans, connected with a cigarette firm, came here on their motor car. A motor car is a novelty here, so hundreds flocked round the car. The Agents distributed their wares among the crowd.

Several years ago the late Dr. Chamberlain started a Hospital on his own account, and worked it with great success. Later on he obtained a grant from the Local Fund. Some time after he managed it, the Local Fund contributing all the expenses. Finally, the Hospital and dispensary were entirely taken over by the Local Fund. The Assistant-Surgeon's quarters have just been renovated and enlarged. Dr Xavier, who is now in charge, has done much to make the institution popular, and several very difficult cases have recently been successfully treated by him. The public of Madanapalle intend to raise subscriptions in honour of the late Dr. Jacob Chamberlain and to improve the present operation room and fit it with modern appliances.

The Home Board of the American Mission has sanctioned Rs. 24,000 for a Hospital for females on the Telugu plateau. It has not yet been decided where to locate it—at Punganoor or at Madanapalle. But Dr. Levick, who is to be in charge, is now at this place practising her healing art and winning the hearts of her patients. Mr. N. Venkataramana Rao, B.A., a wealthy landlord and Pleader, has offered a site gratis to the Mission, and has also offered to erect a ward if the Hospital be located at Madanapalle. The public of Madanapalle are prepared to erect another ward, and the Local Fund Board is prepared to give a site at a nominal price Considering all these things, it is hoped that the Home Board will let Dr. Levick make her home here.

Mr. J. Whitehead, who has recently joined the Forest Department, is now here preparing himself for the work, Mr. C. A. Subramanya Iyer, Executive Engineer, P. W. O., has gone on long furlough, and his place has been taken by Mr. Wickham,

The Collector of the District, Mr. J. Partridge, has made a tour in the Madanapalle Division, to ascertain in person how far distress is prevalent and what steps should be taken to mitigate it. Everywhere in this Division fodder is very scarce, and in Madanapalle and Vayalpaud Talugs there is also water scarcity. There is, therefore, no doubt that there is distress, but famine proper has not yet begun. It is true that prices are very high—as high as they were nearly two decades ago when there was severe famine and several died, but in those days no food was available, and money was scarce. But now, owing to the improved condition of the people, better means of communication and the vigilance of the officers, the sufferings of the people are not severe. Mr. Partridge has given work to many, and in some places has ordered the removal of prickly-pear, as there is no other work available. When the rains come, all the places thus cleared will be available for cultivation.

Thefts and burglaries have become very common in the town. Hardly a night passes without a case of housebreaking and theft. Various causes are alleged, the chief of which is the extraordinary leniency shown to criminals by the Magistrates. How far this is true cannot now be decided, but if all the Policemen did their night duty properly how could the thieves go about their work without being at least interrupted? Common people think that the cause is very different. They say that the thieves have found a new way to make themselves invisible. It seems thieves get a black cat. They must take care not to catch it themselves but some one else must catch it and give it to a thief. The thief kills it and puts it in a pot, covers the pot with a flat stone and buries it in the earth, keeping only the stone-cover visible. The thief must take his meals, sitting on that stone. When the black cat inside the pot becomes decomposed, the thief becomes blind, as he sits on the stone to take his meals. He removes the pot at once and washes the inside in running water. We have to presume that the blind thief would regain his sight by some means. They say that when the thief washes the pot in running water, all the decomposed body of the black cat is washed away by the stream but a particular bone comes floating back against the stream. This bone the thief takes and secretes about his person when he goes on his nocturnal errands. As long as he keeps the bone with him he is invisible. This is what the common people firmly believe. If this be true, the Police can never prevent crime, or arrest wrong-doers.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Kolar Gold Field, 14th March.—His congregation are all very glad that their popular Chaplain, the Rev. L. Giffard Pollard has not accepted the offer of a living in his native town of Norwich.

The exodus to the Hills is beginning; Mrs. Pritchard and Miss Stephenson are off to Kodaikanal on Monday and Miss Kidd left for Yercaud on Sunday.

As so many people are going away and the weather is getting so much warmer, it is doubtful whether there will be sufficient persons to justify the Band playing dance music in the afternoons at the Club. The Mixed Bridge Tournament has come to an end, the winners being Mrs. Jones and Mr. Roberts.

The Bazaar and Fancy Fete organised by Mrs. A. Gifford took place on Friday last, and was a great success. The Bazaar was opened by Mrs. T. Richards, and the Rev. L. Giffard Pollard gave a short address. The Gymkhana ground was covered with tents and booths, containing stalls for the sale of every imaginable Bazaar article at Bazaar prices, gramophones, cocoanut shies, Aunt Sally and also shooting gallery; even a temporary Concert hall had been constructed, and the Gymkhana pavilion was metamorphosed into a Tea Garden. Mrs. Gifford is to be congratulated on the success of all her arrangements. During the afternoon, the Band of the K. G. F. Volunteers played and the proceedings did not close till long after dark.

The competition for Messrs. John Taylor and Sons Challenge Cup for drill took place between five Companies of the K. G. F. Volunteers, on the Gymkhana ground, on Thursday, the 11th instant. Colonel C. I. Fry, of the 125th Napiers Rifles, and Captain Manby, of the Sherwood Foresters, acted as Judges. Work commenced at 5 p.m., and the last Company finished just as darkness was falling.

The competition last year was limited to teams of 20 men, but this year every available man was in the ranks, and marks were given for attendance. Altogether, 200 men paraded.

After the competition the Companies marched past in order of merit. Two sides of a square were formed opposite the large shamiana, which was filled with a large gathering of interested onlookers, and Colonel Fry addressed a few remarks to the men, and congratulated them on the work he had witnessed, especially Captain Kitto's Company which he considered was ready to take its place with Regular troops. He explained how necessary drill was to inculcate discipline, without which no operation in war could be brought to a successful issue; and he hoped that next year the all eight Companies would compete, instead of only five.

Mrs. Kidd then presented the handsome Silver Cup to Captain Kitto, and Captain Payne's Company received the second prize, the order of Companies being as follows:—"E." Company, commanded by Captain Payne; "G." Company, commanded by Captain Payne; "H." Company, commanded by Lieutenant Mathews; "D." Company, commanded by Captain Ray; and "A." Company, commanded by Lieutenant Keith.

CHITTORE.

Chittore, 14th Mar.—A new stone Causeway across the Ponnai, a tributary of the Palar River, is being constructed at Peruvallam, a station on the South-West line of the M. and S. M. Railway. It has been a long felt want and to Mr. Rice the present Collector of North Arcot is due the credit of having brought about its construction. The work is approaching completion and Mr. Rice who is about to go Home on leave has by general request consented to open it on the 20th instant.

A very successful Garden Party was held on Saturday evening at the premises of the Chittore Reading Room in honour of Mr. S. Annasawmy Iyer, Treasury Deputy Collector, transferred from the Station. All the principal officers and the leading members of the Bar attended. Before the gathering dispersed Dewan Bahadur T. Rama Rao, Deputy Collector, in a few well chosen words, bade goodbye to Mr. Annasawmy Iyer, on behalf of the gathering assembled. He referred to the popularity of Mr. Annasawmy Iyer amongst officials and non-officials alike, and to his great patience and tact in dealing with men and things. The function, which lasted for two hours, closed with cheers to the guest of the evening.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 14th March.—The annual Regatta, under the patronage of H. H. the Rajah of Cochin, was held yesterday. There were the usual boat and canoe races, the snake boats creating a great deal of interest and excitement.

The chief event was the yacht race, mixed classes for the Challenge Cup presented by H. H. Lady Lawley, in addition to which H. H. the Rajah of Cochin presented a very handsome Cup to be won outright. There were thirteen entries. The yachts started from moorings off Bolghatty on time allowance, the weather being everything that could be desired, with a moderate breeze. At the first mark boat White Heather was leading, but in the long beat to windward Gwen, last year's winner, gradually worked to the front until reaching Vypeen point where she appeared to have the race in hand, a fairly good distance separating her from the other yachts. Beating out through the narrows against the tide, Gwen was unfortunate in making two bad tacks and in consequence White Heather, sailed by Mr. Browning, scored tremendously, coming out well to windward and taking the lead, Ruby, Constance. Alicia and Ruth being also close up. White Heather was first round the last mark boat and got away before the wind and tide in the run home to the winning line. Ruby rounded second, Constance third and Gwen fourth. White Heather was first across the winning line followed by Constance, Gwen, Ruby, Alicia, Ruth and others in succession. Constance was disqualified for fouling Alicia and Alicia lost one place by going the wrong side of the winning mark boat.

This is the third year H. E. Lady Lawley's Cup has been competed for, and has been won successively by Ruth, Gwen and White Heather. This year the yachts were divided into two classes. Class I for yachts above 0·50 rating and Class II 0·50 rating and under. The first yacht of either class to cross the winning line to be the winner of His Highness's Cup, and, in addition, to retain Her Excellency's Challenge Cup until next competed for. Two other money prizes for each class were offered.

By kind permission of Mr. R. C. C. Carr, the British Resident, the grounds of the Bolghatty Residency were open to the public. At the close of the events all assembled in the shamiana to witness the distribution of prizes by H. H. the Rajah of Cochin. After a felicitious speech by Mr. Carr, which contained many happy allusions to Mr. Browaing's skill as a yachtsman in piloting White Heather to victory. His Highness presented the first prize to Mr. Browning, who was loudly cheered, Class I, second prize, to Mr. I. F. Mackay; third prize, to Mr. Davey; Class II, second prize to Mr. Jones, third prize to Mr. Winter. The proceedings closed with three cheers for H. H. the Rajah of Cochin.

CALICUT.

Calicut, 13th March.—In December last, the Chairman of the Calicut Municipal Council applied to the Government, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Council, for a grant of Rs. 94,600 from Provincial funds for opening up the highly congested and insanitary quarters of D and E Divisions of the town where plague and cholera did serious havoc recently. The application was strongly supported by Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Malabar, and the opening-up scheme was also thoroughly approved of by Major W. W. Clemesha, I.M.S., Acting Sanitary Commissioner. The Government, in an Order dated the 5th February last, generally approved of the scheme and offered to assist the Council with as large an allotment as possible out of the special grant of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs for 1909-10, but the payment of the grant was made conditional on the Council's taking immediate steps to raise the house and land tax from 7 1-2 to the maximum of 8 1-2 per cent. At a recent meeting, the Council resolved to accept this condition, and the tax has accordingly been enhanced. The Council has acted wisely in this matter, for the schemes to be undertaken are of the utmost importance, and, as Mr. Francis observed of an urgent character.

Some idea of the grave necessity for the project will be obtained on a reference, to Mr. Francis's description of one of the Moplah quarters to be opened up. This quarter lies just behind the Big Bazaar and extends west to the busy Beach Road and south to the Kallai River with its swarming timber yards. Though a mile long by three-quarters of a mile broad, the quarter is crossed by only one road —a state of affairs which in the opinion of Mr. Francis, "unparalleled in the Presidency." Even this one road is so narrow that in many places two carts cannot pass one another on it, and houses stand so thickly along both sides of it that to widen it would cost a very large sum indeed. It is inhabited almost exclusively by Moplahs, who, as a class, are far less particular about sanitation and sanitary residences than any other large community in the District and are content to live huddled together in streets and crowded in houses without compounds. Mr. Francis considers the condition of this Moplah settlement to be a menace to the health of the town. "The houses in it have been built at random, higgledy-piggledy, facing all points of the compass and without any order or system. In and out among them run little winding narrow, sandy paths, some 4 to 8 feet wide, along which no wheeled vehicle can pass. Night soil conservancy is thus out of the question, proper lighting is almost impossible, and no regular scheme of water-supply or drainage could anyhow be introduced. It is here that cholera and plague have always started and have been hardest to eradicate.

One reason why the scheme is urgent is that the longer it is put off the more costly will it be. The Moplah traders are increasing so rapidly in wealth that they have lately been building numbers of immense family residences, some of them costing from half to three-quarters of a lakh each. There being no streets in the locality and no order or system among the existing houses, these new buildings are being erected at random on any site which happens to be procurable. Mr. Francis thinks that if the present scheme had been carried out twenty years ago, it would have cost far less than it must now, as new substantial houses have sprung up which is not always possible to avoid unless the new streets are to be as winding and crooked as the existing paths.

As for the details of the opening-up scheme they consist in the main of broad streets to be driven through the collection of houses so as to open up the place for rubbish and night soil removal carts. In all, six roads are to be opened, three of them 40 feet, and the other three 30 feet wide. It was at first hoped that more dignified roads might be possible, but it was quickly evident that every ten feet of additional width would mean immense and utterly prohibitive expense. The whole scheme owes much to the deep interest taken by Mr. Francis in the general problem of the improvement of Calicut, and if anything were a proposal made that the most important of the new roads should be named after this sympathetic officer, it would be most readily endorsed by the entire body of the citizens of Calicut.

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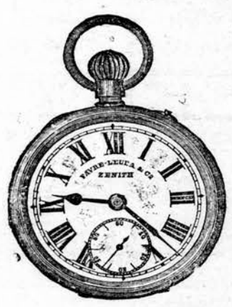

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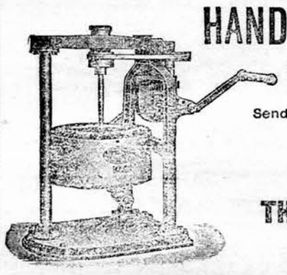

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